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DISAPPOINTING ARAB AID REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 6 Apr 81 pp 739-40

[Article by Karl Lavrecic]

[Text]

THERE WAS a time in the mid-seventies when some Africans believed that the Arabs could and would transform the fortunes of the Continent with their money. Hopes were high for this to happen as one African country after another broke with Israel and embraced the Arab cause. Disillusionment was not slow in coming when economic conditions in Africa, instead of improving, dramatically worsened — not least because of the impact of escalating fuel costs.

After all these years a summing up on Arab aid for non-Arab Africa is called for and the Annual Report for 1980, just produced by the Khartoum-based Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), provides it. BADEA is not only a significant source of financial assistance to those African countries which are members of the OAU but not of the Arab League but also helps to co-ordinate other Arab official aid to Black Africa. Closer co-operation, including co-financing of development projects, of Arab aid agencies has been a feature of 1980, according to BADEA Report.

The Report makes clear that no African country has yet taken off, or is likely to do so in future, on an Arab magic carpet. Compared to the economic and financial problems currently faced by Africa, or for that matter compared to the large surpluses registered by certain Arab petroleum exporting states, Arab aid has been small in size.

Yet it was not negligible, at \$4,367m. (of which nearly \$2,200m. was for West Africa) in the period of 1973-1979, particularly as \$3,023 of this was on concessional terms, with a grant element of at least 25 per cent. There was a notable emphasis on aid to specially disadvantaged groups of countries, such as the seven non-Arab countries of the Sahel Zone which were allocated a total of just over \$1,000m. in the period concerned, according to the BADEA Report.

Striking increase

Furthermore, there appears to have been a striking increase in such aid in 1980 — no doubt because of the much higher revenues of the oil exporting countries following the jump in petroleum prices in 1979. The BADEA Report says that last year at least \$1,151m. of Arab finance was committed for the benefit of non-Arab Africa, or 115 per cent more than in 1979 in nominal terms, and with over 97 per cent of it being on concessional terms.

It is perhaps a pity that the BADEA Report only speaks of "commitments" and provides no global figures on the actual "disbursements". Sometimes the difference between the two can be quite large, although it appears from other information that the gap has been narrowing as technical facilities for Arab aid dispensation improve.

In the case of BADEA itself, for which the figures are given, disbursement stood at 43 per cent in the previous year and 23.1 per cent in 1977.

However, most of the concessional, and even more so of the non-concessional financial flows and investments benefitting Black Africa continue to come from Western countries, especially Europe, and international agencies, although some of these now themselves receive substantial Arab finance.

Even in 1980 Arab concessional aid is estimated by BADEA to have been little more than one-third of the total such aid to the region. For the 1973-1979 period the share of Arab concessional aid did not substantially exceed one-quarter of the total.

The Arabs have not come to replace western aid or even revolutionise the nature of financial assistance provided for Africa, as some Third World enthusiasts might have thought it would. It certainly has not made the African countries any less dependent on co-operation with industrial countries, and it may have increased such dependence as most of the know-how, technology and equipment going into development projects financed by the Arabs has been supplied by western companies. There is little doubt that these companies have been making very handsome profits out of the petrofund-recycling business.

It is nonetheless true to say that many useful development ventures the length and breadth of Black Africa have been partly, or wholly, financed by Arab aid and that some, like the giant Senegal river development scheme, would not have been started but for the contribution to the finances made by Arab agencies. It is also worth noting that Arab aid has on the whole not been affected by political disagreements between the Arab League and some Black African countries on account of Egypt and Camp David accords. All this suggests that the Arab petroleum exporting countries regard (whatever the reason) their aid to non-Arab Africa as a long-term commitment.

BADEA, the one institution created by the Arab Government exclusively for development in non-Arab Africa has however not benefitted from any fresh capital increase in the wake of greater Arab revenues, as has been the case with some of the other agencies, including the OPEC Fund. The Bank's total resources — paid-in capital plus reserves — amounted at the end of 1980 to \$846m., but \$597m. of this being already committed. The question of further capitalisation may arise in the foreseeable future given the present average annual commitment of \$64m. (excluding non-project aid).

Most of the 41 African countries qualifying for BADEA assistance have by now received some aid, with West Africa being allocated 57.7 per cent of the total, East Africa 41.9 per cent and 0.4 per cent being unspecified by country. By the end of 1980 BADEA project aid committed for the benefit of West Africa amounted to \$221m., or \$12m. on average for each of the 18 beneficiary countries.

Last year, when a total of \$72m. was committed for projects in nine African countries, West Africa's share was \$28m. for projects in Cameroon (roads), Senegal (chemical industries) and Sierra Leone (farm development), or 38.2 per cent as against 76.2 per cent for East Africa.

"This decline in support", BADEA Report explains . . . "was merely a mark of annual fluctuations and not a sign of any weakening in BADEA's concern for the region. West Africa indeed has every right to expect a greater aid effort on its behalf seeing that it not only includes the Sahel Zone but also 15 out of the 24 non-Arab Most Seriously Affected Countries in Africa."

Year 1980 also witnessed the coming on stream of several important development projects co-financed by BADEA in West Africa, including the Douala port in Cameroon; CIMAQ (West African Cement) plant in Togo, serving also Ghana and Ivory Coast; the Sélingué dam in Mali and the Banjul airport in The Gambia.

ASSISTANCE FOR AFRICAN REFUGEES SOUGHT

London WEST AFRICA in English 13 Apr 81 p 815

[Text]

MOST OF THE WORLD'S refugees are African. Last week at the behest of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and the Organisation of African Unity, government ministers and their civil servants, concerned officials from voluntary agencies and charities and representatives of the press all converged on the Palais de Justice in Geneva. ICARA, the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa was underway.

Despite American Vice-President George Bush having to cry off because of the President's injuries and a last minute boycott on the part of the Soviet Union — described by one senior Nigerian official of the OAU as 'an unfriendly act towards Africa' — many leading political figures did attend. The Swedes and the West Germans, the French — and interestingly the Chinese — were among them.

Let us hope it was significant that the iron lady apparently had no objection to Mr. Neil Marten, Britain's Minister of Overseas Development, making the journey. He attended the 'Year of the Refugee in the Sudan' meeting in Khartoum last July and is known to be interested in north-eastern Africa, the major problem area. Mr Marten recently announced that he would retire as an MP before the next election, but the generosity of what may be his swan song will not be known until later.

West Africa will report on the results of the whole Conference next week. This edition will be on the streets before those results are available — though already there are some forebodings that owing to the current world economic climate these may be much less than many people hope — but at least the vast scale of the refugee problem and the needs as *African countries see them* are already being made known.

There is need for \$893,126,792 — an enormous sum, in 'Third World terms perhaps — but not so vast an exercise if buying arms, for example.

Suffering refugees in Africa are but symptoms of underlying problems — apartheid, oppression, persistent colonialism — desertification and drought. None of these are beyond the ingenuity of man to solve. Economically speaking, that would clearly also be cheaper than permitting a perennial refugee problem with constant 'emergency' spending.

A summary of assistance for refugees sought by African countries

Country	Emergency Assistance to refugees	Direct Assistance to refugees	Direct Assistance to returnees	Infrastructure support projects	Total -	Appreciated ^(*) assistance
Algeria	—	13,262,590 2,520,000	14,780,000 2,451,155	—	29,042,500 25,000 48,671,600	1,16,600 4,650,000 783,900 4,400,000 1,3,603,600
Angola	—	24,364,067 5,407,316	—	41,836,400 58,671,114	64,078,430 1,500,000	—
Botswana	—	1,299,500	—	—	782,600	782,600
Burundi	—	5,000,000	—	—	5,000,000	50,000
Cameroun	—	3,048,210	—	4,788,000	7,836,210	1,672,300
Central African Rep	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congo	—	—	—	—	—	—
Djibouti	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt	—	3,412,300	55,389,800	—	59,241,100	1,360,200
Ethiopia	—	—	—	—	—	1,14,800
Gabon	—	not available	—	500,000	—	279,000
Ghana	—	613,000	—	360,000	1,173,000	2,761,400
Kenya	—	1,500,000	—	—	1,600,000	1,474,500
Lesotho	—	—	—	500,000	—	34,800
Liberia	—	4100 (000)	—	—	—	—
Morocco	—	—	—	—	—	160,700
Mozambique	—	348,701	—	—	348,701	348,700
Nigeria	—	20,470,000	—	850,000	21,720,000	—
Rwanda	—	663,043	—	9,490,360	10,153,423	141,100
Senegal	—	647,743	—	—	647,743	696,500
Sierra Leone	—	not available	—	—	—	263,000
Somalia	94,670,000	158,764,500	2,477,800	48,377,000 122,083,000	271,496,500 326,639,000	1,58,400,000
Sudan	4,541,200	97,537,000	—	—	—	41,481,000
Swaziland	—	663,600	—	1,130,100	1,793,700	1,159,900
Tanzania	—	9,000,000	—	2,500,000	11,500,000	4,052,400
Tunisia	—	—	—	—	—	16,000
Uganda	—	3,075,330	—	—	8,075,330	1,194,500
Zaire	—	70,161,900	—	—	88,016,400	7,655,800
Zambia	—	3,775,600	—	—	3,775,600	1,340,600
Zimbabwe	—	—	5,824,000	3,000,000	8,824,000	30,000
TOTAL m's	69,211,200	425,257,477	65,922,555	312,735,560	893,126,792	260,453,500

(*) Comprises programmes of UNHCR, WFP and other UN agencies, not all of which are yet funded.

LDC conference

Benin, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Niger and Upper Volta will take part in a meeting in the Netherlands next month organised by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to prepare for the UN conference on least-developed countries, set to open in Paris in September.

The preparatory meeting, which will last from May 25 till June 6, will also include delegations from donor countries and international organisations.

Co-operation is "matter of will"

United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has declared that a political will is needed to break the impasse between developed and developing countries. "International co-operation has largely failed to overcome the world economic crisis and to put in its place a viable process of balanced development," he said, he said.

"What is needed to overcome these obstacles is, above all, the necessary political will on the part of all concerned," he said at the dinner in New York marking the presentation of the 1980 Third World prize.

The annual \$100,000 prize, established by the London-based Third World Foundation for Social and Economic Studies and being awarded for the first time, went to Dr Raúl Prebisch, a veteran Argentine economist and first Secretary-General of UNCTAD from 1963 to 1969.

More people

The world's population, estimated at 4.437m in 1980 could soar to 8.300m by the year 2025, according to a recently published UN report. Projections prepared by the UN indicate population totals of 6.100m for the year 2000 and 7.000m by 2010.

Thirty years ago, the figure was 2.500m.

The report, including an assessment of population trends, said there was mounting evidence of a decline in fertility rates in the developing countries. In the developed countries, a similar decline since the end of the baby boom after world war two was continuing.

But despite the downward trend in the developing nations, which include all of Africa, Latin America, Asia (excluding Japan and the Soviet Union) and Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand), they produce 70m more people a year, or 90 per cent of the global increase.

Projections indicated that towards the end of this century the annual addition to the population of these countries might increase to 84m or 93 per cent of the total global increase.

By the end of the first quarter of the next century, it is projected that 83 per cent of the world's population will be living in what are now the developing countries, compared with 74 per cent at present.

Projections for the year 2025 also anticipate a tripling of the population of Africa, a doubled population in South Asia, an increase of 150 per cent in Latin America, and an increase of a little below 50 per cent in China.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

GUINEA-TOGO AIR AGREEMENT--Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo and Ali Bangoura, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea in Togo signed yesterday morning an agreement on air transportation between Togo and Guinea. According to the terms of this agreement, the two countries will grant each other mutual facilities and advantages in order to foster the development of air transportation between their territories and to conduct increasingly intensive cooperation in this field. Minister Akakpo-Ahianyo expressed his satisfaction about the initiative and his wish to see this cooperation develop in order to contribute to a closer rapprochement between the Togolese and Guinean peoples. [Excerpt] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 1 Apr 81 pp 1, 4]

CSO: 4400/1082

CHARTER FOR BENIN-LIBYAN MINING VENTURE

Cotonou EHUU in French 20 Mar 81 pp 4-5

[Text] **Title I**

Nature, Office and Duration

Article 1. In accordance with the agreement relative to the Mixed Benin-Arab Libyan Mining Company, initialed in Tripoli on 3 June 1979, corresponding to 7 Rajab 1388, the Benin-Libyan Arab Mining Company, to be designated henceforth as Belimines, is hereby established in Benin, between the Republic of Benin and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, henceforth designated as the contracting parties.

Belimines shall be an industrial and commercial company with mixed public capital with moral personality and financial autonomy.

Article 2. The Belimines company office will be Cotonou, in the People's Republic of Benin. It may be transferred to any other part of the People's Republic of Benin or the territory of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, by decision of the general stockholders' meeting.

Subsidiaries, branches and agencies may be set up within the People's Republic of Benin and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by decision of the general stockholders' meeting.

Article 3. The duration of the company will be twenty-five (25) years as of its date of establishment. It may be extended for an equal period of time by decision of the general stockholders' meeting on the basis of a motion submitted by the administrative council.

Title II

Object

Article 4. The object of the activities of the Benin-Libyan Arab Mining Company shall be the following:

exploitation of marble deposits in the People's Republic of Benin;

exploitation in the People's Republic of Benin of any other mineral deemed useful by the contracting parties;

additional research to be conducted in the People's Republic of Benin on any other mineral may be carried out in cooperation with the Benin Mining Office;

processing and marketing of mining products within the two countries or abroad;

establishing associations with other state companies pursuing the same objectives and participation in such companies or their acquisition.

Title III

Company Capital

Article 5. The Belimines capital shall be two million U.S. dollars (\$2 million), divided into 2,000 shares of \$1,000 U.S. each.

Article 6. The participation of each of the parties shall be as follows:

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 49 percent;

The People's Republic of Benin, 51 percent.

Article 7. Each of the contracting parties may grant all or part of its shares to any juridical person of Benin or Libyan Arab nationality with the agreement of the other contracting party.

Article 8. The Belimines capital may be amended by decision of the general stockholders' meeting by motion of the administrative council.

Changes in capitalization must preserve the initial breakdown distribution between the two stockholders as per article 6.

Article 9. The subscribed shares may be paid for in cash and in convertible currency by each of the contracting parties as follows:

25 percent on the establishment of the company;

75 percent by decision of the administrative council.

Article 10. The shares shall be issued to the bearer and may not be divided. They may be held only by the contracting parties or their public institutions in accordance with the stipulations of article 7.

The titles and certificates for the shares shall be entered in a record sealed by the company and signed by the chairman of the administrative council and the director general.

Article 11. Should the shareholder lose his shares, duplicate shares may be issued by permission of the general stockholders' meeting, for which a receipt must be signed and which annuls the previous certificates.

The owners of the new certificates are entitled to receive the new dividends.

Title IV

Administration and Management

Article 12. Belimines will be directed by two bodies:

a general stockholders' meeting consisting of nine members, as follows:

four Libyan Arabs, including the director general;

five citizens of Benin, including the chairman of the administrative council;

an administrative council of six members, as follows:

three citizens of Benin and three Libyan Arabs.

Article 13. The general stockholders' meeting will meet in ordinary session annually, as summoned by the chairman of the administrative council. It may be summoned to an extraordinary session whenever warranted by the circumstances or on the request of two-thirds of the membership.

A general meeting shall discuss and make decisions on the following questions:

amendments to the current bylaws;

amendments to the capitalization of the company;

extension or dissolution of the company;

establishment of subsidiary companies, branches or agencies outside the two countries;

approval of the annual report, the balance sheet and the annual accounts of the company;

allocation and distribution of profits;

appointments, elections and replacements of auditors or members of the administrative council;

determination of fees paid to the members of the administrative council and the remunerations of the auditors.

The chairmanship of the general stockholders' meeting shall alternate between representatives of the contracting parties.

The decisions of the general stockholders' meeting may be passed by a two-thirds majority of the members present or properly represented by another member of the general stockholders' meeting. A member of the stockholders' meeting may have only one representative per session.

The general meeting shall be summoned through diplomatic channels no less than thirty (30) days before the scheduled meeting.

A summons must mandatorily include the agenda and all necessary working documents.

Article 14. The administrative council shall hold two regular meetings per year as summoned by its chairman. It may be summoned to an extraordinary meeting whenever warranted by the circumstances or by request of two-thirds of the membership.

The administrative council shall have the following enunciative nonlimited powers:

- to represent the company in dealings with third parties or administrations;
- to draft personnel statutes and wage regulations;
- to draft the company's internal regulations;
- to set up the internal organization of the company;
- to formulate the company's investment programs;
- to approve anticipated expenditures and revenues;
- to make decisions concerning the company's participation on other ventures;
- to submit a balance sheet and annual accounts to the general stockholders' meeting for its approval;
- to suggest to the general stockholders' meeting the allocation of net profits;
- to make decisions on matters involving the opening or closing of subsidiaries, branches, agencies and storing areas within each of the countries;
- to authorize withdrawal, transfer or sale of goods belonging to the company;
- to authorize any type of legal action, plead and defend the interests of the company in court;
- to initial contracts, make arrangements and engage in arbitration;
- to borrow funds based on the necessary collateral;
- to make decisions on the use of working and reserve capital;
- to set the place and date of payment of dividends to stockholders;
- to cash amounts due to the company and make all payments;
- to subscribe, endorse, accept, validate, negotiate and settle all commercial matters;
- to open current or checking accounts and negotiate all loans necessary for the functioning of the company;
- to accept gifts and grants.

The administrative council may delegate all or part of its power to the director general.

Article 15. The administrative council shall hold its meetings at the company's office.

Meetings may be held elsewhere as well, as indicated in the summons and after notifying all members.

The summons shall be sent by registered letter no less than thirty (30) days prior to the meeting or, in emergency situations, by cable or telex no less than two (2) weeks in advance.

Each member of the administrative council may designate in writing any other member of the administrative council as his representative.

The administrative council is empowered to deliberate only if no less than two-thirds of its members are present or properly represented.

An administrator may represent only one other member in the course of any given meeting.

Decisions must be passed unanimously. If the number of votes is equal, that of the chairman shall be decisive.

The minutes of the meetings of the administrative council shall be entered in a special book signed by the president and the director general or by one administrator representing each contracting party.

Article 16. The remuneration or other perquisite granted to the director and the meeting fees paid to the chairman and the members of the administrative council shall be considered part of the general expenditures of the company.

Furthermore, the members of the administrative council shall be compensated for their traveling expenditures for administrative council meetings.

Article 17. The day-to-day management of the company shall be entrusted to the director general appointed by the administrative council and nominated by the Libyan party.

The director general shall be assisted by a deputy director general appointed under the same conditions and nominated by the Benin party.

In the period between meetings of the administrative council the director general shall insure the proper management of company affairs. He shall be in charge of all decision making and useful initiatives. To this effect he must be given the necessary powers by the administrative council in order to carry out his duties. Specifically, he shall:

prepare the meetings of the administrative council;

formulate the draft internal regulations and tables of organization;

issue orders to the company's personnel;

submit to the administrative council appointment and dismissal of personnel in accordance with the legislation of the country in which the company's office is located;

draft expenditure and revenue estimates;

implement the activity programs of the company as stipulated by the administrative council;

draw up the balance sheets and annual accounts of the company;

represent the company in court and in acts of civil procedure.

Article 18. Should the director general be prevented from doing so, the deputy director general shall have the full plenary power to insure the proper operations of the company.

Title V

Financial Stipulations

Article 19. The company shall keep its accounts in a regular commercial way.

Article 20. The accounts shall be based on the fiscal year. The fiscal year shall begin on 1 July and end on 30 June of the following year; the first fiscal year shall begin on the day of the establishment of the company and shall end on the following 30 June.

Article 21. Two auditors, respectively appointed by each of the contracting parties in the course of the general stockholders' meeting shall audit the company's accounts. The auditors may request any document and verify anything on the spot. They must inform the administrative council and the general stockholders' meeting of the results of their audits.

Their annual audits shall be submitted to the administrative council and the general stockholders' meeting and to the ministers in charge of mines and finance of the contracting parties.

The auditors shall mandatorily be present as consultants at the meeting marking the end of the fiscal year, held by the administrative council and the general stockholders' meeting which will discuss the accounts. They may also be summoned to attend any other meeting of these bodies.

Article 22. Projections of expenditures and revenues must be approved by no later than 30 June, the last day preceding the new fiscal year. If no approval has been received by then, the director general, under the supervision of the chairman of the administrative council, may allow the necessary expenditures for the operation of the company within the limit of the respective stipulations of the projections approved for the preceding year.

Article 23. With a view to the reconstitution of the resources exploited by Belimines, an annual allocation shall be made to be determined by the administrative council.

Article 24. The net profit for each fiscal year shall be allocated as follows:

1. legal reserve of 5 percent, not to exceed 20 percent of the company's capital;
2. first dividend may be issued not to exceed 5 percent of the factually paid out company capital.

Should the sum total of profits of a fiscal year not allow the payment of such dividend, the funds shall be added to profits of subsequent fiscal years.

3. The administrative council may decide on the payment or nonpayment of a super dividend on the paid-up capital.

In the case of nonpayment, the amount shall be added to the profits of subsequent fiscal periods.

Title VI

Dissolution and Resolution of Differences

Article 25. In the case of losses totaling two-thirds of the company's capital, the company shall be considered dissolved unless a contrary decision has been passed by the general stockholders' meeting.

Article 26. Should the company be in a state of receivership, the general assembly shall appoint two receivers: one Libyan Arab and one citizen of Benin whose plenary powers must be defined. The nomination of the receivers shall terminate the rights of the administrators. The general assembly shall manage the affairs of the company for the period of the receivership.

Title VII

General Stipulations

Article 27. As per article 10 of the Belimines agreement, the contracting parties have the right to transfer from the company's office their entire capital and interests without any restriction and in convertible currencies.

Belimines officials have the right to transfer a portion of their salary in accordance with the legislation of the country where the company's office is located.

Article 28. In accordance with article 11 of the Belimines agreement, the company shall not be subject to registration fees, taxes and other fees, including customs charges for a period of five years, within the framework of an agreement to be negotiated between Belimines and the competent authorities of the country where the company's office is located, as of the day of its establishment.

Article 29. Any differences of view which may appear as a result of the application of the present bylaws shall be submitted to a mixed Benin-Libyan Arab Cooperation Commission.

Issued in Tripoli on 27 September 1980

This date corresponds to 18 Dulgeda 1398, in two copies in the French and Arabic languages, both texts equally valid.

For the People's Republic of Benin, Simon Ifede Ogouma, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation;

For the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 'Ali Turayki, minister of foreign affairs.

5157
C80: 4400/992

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

POSSIBLE FRENCH HOTEL FINANCING--Praia, 11 Apr--It is possible that France will provide financing for the construction of a new hotel in Sal Island, the ANOP [PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY] announced yesterday. The hotel will be operated by a company, 51 percent of whose capital will be owned by the state and the rest by private stockholders. The study for the economic viability of the new hotel, which will be located in the Santa Maria area, was also financed by France through its Central Economic Cooperation Fund. Moreover, France is also helping Cape Verde in the field of cadre training for the hotel industry through courses organized in Cape Verde. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Apr 81 p 10]

CSO: 4401/239

RESTRUCTURING OF ECONOMY FOLLOWING LIBYAN INTERVENTION 'FAR AWAY'

London 8 DAYS in English 4 Apr 81 pp 30, 31

[Text]

LIGHT, sandy dust is settling on Njamena's devastated commercial centre. Two buzzards sit forlornly on the roof of a burned-out bank, deprived of their principal source of nourishment by the removal of dead bodies from the streets. In the deathly bush and the burning sunshine, Chad's capital looks like a setting for the film *High Noon* at 11.55am.

But instead of a band of rogue cowboys riding into town, two Libyan soldiers race around the corner in a new Land Rover and career off down the empty street. The few locals sifting through the debris of the shops and houses don't even look up as the dust from the passing vehicle settles again. They have got used to the Libyans.

Nearly 16 years of sporadic civil war have left the central African republic of Chad in ruins. Especially during the past two years, the many factions in the country have fought a bitter power struggle which has reduced much of the capital, Njamena, to rubble, left thousands dead and wounded, and the economy in tatters.

It took the arrival of thousands of heavily-armed Libyan troops last December to bring the fighting to an abrupt end. Libya tipped the balance of the war firmly in favour of President Goukouni Oueddeï of the transitional government. His arch-rival and fellow northerner

Hissene Habre fled the city for the desert wilderness of the Sudan.

But the Libyan presence has sent shock waves throughout Africa. African states concluded that Libya did not want Chad for its resources because it was one of the poorest countries on earth. But it is strategically-placed geographically.

What has unnerved many African states is that Libya's ultimate intentions remain unclear. Tripoli has abandoned talk of a merger between the two countries after the original announcement in January caused such fury in Africa. Nonetheless, the Libyans have brought an unfamiliar calm to Njamena. But no one believes it will last. The transitional government is deeply divided over a number of issues — principally the role of the Libyans — which could explode into renewed violence at any time. Outside the capital, where foreigners are not allowed to go, there is said to be fighting between factions of the government. In the Sudan, Hissene Habre is sitting licking his wounds, with an estimated 2,000-3,000 armed supporters.

But the Libyan presence has allowed Njamena a moment to catch its breath and there are glimmers of life in the city. Cars and taxis are running on the streets during the day on petrol smuggled from Nigeria and sold in empty beer bottles at street

corners. Frantic trading goes on across the Chari River from neighbouring Cameroon with hundreds of dugout canoes ferrying everything from milk powder to mopeds.

As a result, Njamena's local market is flooded with tinned fish from Nigeria and fresh vegetables from Cameroon at prices which few Chadians can afford. With no money to pay for the imports, Chad has exported the contents of its offices and houses. Mountains of office furniture are stacked up across the river in Cameroon and there is a lively trade in refrigerators, lighting fixtures and air conditioners.

What is left of Njamena's pre-war population of 200,000 make their way across the river in the morning from Cameroon and go back at night for their food aid from the charities running the refugee camps. For once darkness falls, the night is punctuated by rifle fire and occasional bursts of automatic weapons. 'It could be drunken soldiers. It could be someone settling an old score,' said a Chadian with an apparent lack of interest.

Those who have stayed on in Chad are making big efforts to make it look like 'business as usual'. A policeman in a smartly dressed uniform stops a cyclist in central Njamena for going the wrong way down a one-way street. At the Hotel Tchadienne, the dinner menu is mixed hors d'oeuvres, veal sauté, cheese and fresh fruit, washed down with beer.

At the office of the economy ministry, the minister apologises for the absence of a carpet. But in what used to be the chamber of commerce, the walls have been repainted and there are tables, chairs and a working air conditioner. Other ministries are not so well-off. Since every minister is appointed because he represents a certain faction he has to rely on his armed men to provide for him.

Because of the profound divisions among cabinet members, most observers believe the peace in Njamena is illusory. 'It's like watching a terminal cancer patient pretending he is healthy,' said a western diplomat. 'The only thing preventing a renewal of the fighting is that everyone is tired. Wait until they get their wind back.'

Meanwhile, Chad's pleas for help in its economic reconstruction are falling on deaf ears. Michel Koinaye, the economy minister, says Chad urgently needs \$143m for restoring essential services to Njamena.

The airport at which the Libyans are based is functioning for military purposes but much of the equipment is ruined. There is no communication with the outside world and the radio station at Njamena has been put out of action.

Apart from Libya, which has promised six months' salaries for civil servants from this month, no aid has been guaranteed by other governments. Nor is it likely that in the present climate of political uncertainty any aid will be forthcoming. The same reaction is probable from the private sector, which has lost millions of dollars through the wanton piling and destruction in Njamena.

As for the traditional mainstays of the economy — cotton and cattle — both have suffered badly from the war. Cotton production last year was down to 80,000 tonnes from pre-war production levels of 175,000 tonnes. Cattle exports were estimated at half the pre-war figure of 100,000 head a year.

The Chadian council of ministers said in a communique last month: 'We must reorganise the crumbling administration and put together a united army from the various factions...' To which the only daily publication, *Info-Chad* replied: 'The administration itself would do well to start by buying back its desks from the other side of the Chari River.'

DISMAY EXPRESSED ABOUT FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

Bongo's Reaction

Libreville L'UNION in French 3 Apr 81 p 5

[Text] Numerous Frenchmen living in Gabon and Francophone Africa have recounted to me their surprise about the declarations made by the candidates to the presidency: "Everything is mentioned in the presidential elections, except Africa."

If one is to believe the polls, the election will be close, and will be determined by some hundreds, maybe some tens of thousands of votes. More than 100,000 French voters are residing and earning their living in Africa. They are directly affected by France's African policy and are appalled by the silence kept by the various candidates on this subject.

As the leader of an African country friendly to France, I have no intention of intervening in the presidential campaign. Journalistic rumors have wrongly attributed to me velleities of support for such or such a candidate. As a friend of France, I am deeply surprised and disappointed that Africa should be forgotten by the principal candidates. The subject is only brought up when a number of ridiculous "affairs" are mentioned. Do the candidates have a short memory? If most of them are harking back to de Gaulle, have they forgotten the immense interest expressed by the head of free France for Africa after 18 June 1940? Have they forgotten the Leclerc army's victorious march begun in Brazzaville? Have they forgotten de Gaulle's triumphal trip through black Africa in August 1958, a few weeks after he was brought back to power? It is during the course of this trip that he offered independence to all the countries in Francophone Africa within the framework of a French-style commonwealth.

Africa is living through dangerous times, the rumbling of cannons and tanks is heard in Chad, in Angola, in Uganda, in the Western Sahara, on the borders of Namibia. Africa is once again becoming a continent torn by civil wars provoked by the superpowers. Africans of all ages are daily dying in a fight imposed on them by foreign powers. We have come a long way since the time of the peaceful independence proposed by Gen de Gaulle.

At the end of their work day, peasants, workers, technicians, civil servants in our cities and villages listen to the voice of France on radio and television. They hear the rumors and the promises made during the electoral campaign, and are saddened by the candidates' silence about Africa.

And yet, no Western head of state will be able in the future to set forth his political program and keep silent on his views about bloc politics such as the North-South dialogue.

Africa represents considerably more than an important element at the heart of these two vital considerations in today's world.

Following the U.S. presidential campaign, where Africa was ignored by the candidates, it is now France's, as well as the presidential candidates' turn, to exhibit their lack of interest for an entire continent, apparently overlooking the stakes in present-day and future conflicts.

Pompidou's Memory Evoked

Libreville L'UNION in French 4-5 Apr 81 p 5

[Article by Mengue-ba-Nna: "My Vote"]

[Text] O.K., I no longer count. For once, I have not been polled about a French election. It may still happen, but I can no longer wait. Great evils deserve radical solutions: this is how I am answering continuous queries. What is my choice? I am voting for Pompidou. In his customary illogical way, God called back to him too soon this French head of state who was going to completely change Franco-African relations. He knew how to listen, how to understand Africa. In contrast to other leaders of industrialized countries, he knew how to navigate within the course of history. Africa was independent: it ought to be treated as such, while at the same time preserving French interests, unemotionally and without personal attachments!

He thus considered outdated the agreements signed by his country with its former colonies, because he believed them unequal. He even advised certain hesitating Africans to negotiate. He was ahead of his time. He was thus avoiding bloody explosions, chasms between two communities united by history and language. He was great. Please God that the future president of the French Republic be aware that it is better to deal with Mr Dacko, elected with a little over 50 percent of the vote than to be called a "dear brother" by a tyrant such as Bokassa.

Please God also that his collaborators in charge of African issues adopt as their own this observation made by a minister in the Pompidou government: "Cooperation is destined to disappear." What an audacious truth! Indeed, how many cooperants are aware that their mission can be resumed in three words: train or depart. Quite often, they train no one and do not leave. They are busy making money, thus condemning us to the condition of perpetual assistance. They are braving the kind of logic that would like that as time passes, more and more Africans receive training and our continent is less and less in need of technical assistance. This was also a Pompidou utopia!

A second question asked by these dealing in politics is about trust. It is difficult to admit: Africans trust the candidate who has not been elected by the "cooperants and technical assistance experts." They see in him the man who could have acknowledged their independence because, in acting as "colonial whites,"

technical experts have propagated the notion that if he is elected, they will all return to France. Well, we are all mistaken. At the present phase of our development, we cannot do without this assistance. In the present French social and economic situation, no president can afford to recall from Africa a number of potential unemployed.

Isn't it Pompidou who launched the idea of complementarity between Europe and Africa?

Indeed, his ghost is haunting me. God have mercy on his soul!

CSO: 4400/1082

BRIEFS

GENDARMERIE TRAINING--On Friday 27 March, Gen Andre Nzong, general commandant of the national gendarmerie, arrived at the Port-Gentil gendarmerie school to preside over the ceremonies formally ending the fifth re-training course for departmental gendarmes. The general commandant was accompanied by Col Maj Pounah-N'togolo, chief of the general staff, squadron chief Maj Ondo, chief of the general staff of the departmental gendarmerie and by Cpt Maj Moussavou Mabounda, commanding the Western Group stationed in Port-Gentil. Accompanied by Maj Forest, the head of the Port-Gentil gendarmerie school, Gen Nzong reviewed the troops in the school's courtyard. [Excerpt] [Libreville L'UNION in French 3 Apr 81 p 3]

CSO: 4400/1082

EGALA DEATH MAY OPEN POSSIBILITIES FOR LIMANN

London WEST AFRICA in English 6 Apr 81 p 728

(Text)

THE DEATH last week of Alhaji Imoru Egala, a major force in the ruling People's National Party in Ghana, may have interesting repercussions on developments within the party. As Father and Founder of the party, and as one man to whom President Limann owed a substantial political debt (not to mention others like Mr. Kwesi Armah who claim varying degrees of influence in the eventual designation of Dr. Limann as presidential candidate), Imoru Egala was a figure of undoubtedly stature in the party.

However, even though inner party tensions have been apparently well-managed before and since the party came into power, it is significant that instead of elections, the only resolution to inherent power struggles was the decision at the Kumasi congress last year that President Limann was to run the party in a triumvirate with Nana Okutwer Bekoe, the national chairman, and Imoru Egala. For a while, it had seemed that open war was about to be declared between Egala and Nana Bekoe, and some people thought it was clear that Egala was bent on total domination of the party to compensate for his disqualification from the presidency of the nation.

His sad death, however, now removes one massive figure from the PNP picture and opens up new horizons for President Limann, who had been originally labelled "Egala's creature" by the cynics. As President, Limann has, in theory, been in a position to carve out a power base independent of the party barons, that Old (and not-so-Old) Guard, and perhaps forge

links with younger elements in the party.

Of the "Old Guard", there now remain people who are seen in some quarters as far more controversial than Egala, and the most aggressive "Nkrumahists" in the party describe this remaining group as the betrayers of Nkrumah. Party propagandists have made a point of saying the reason the PNP won was because it presented entirely new faces to the electorate. It has however, been argued that MPs are relatively powerless in the party and in fact the same old faces were in control.

As things stand now, the PNP has lost an irreplaceable figure. With reference to last year's Kumasi congress when elections were not held but a triumvirate was appointed, it will now be of great interest to see who comes up to join the ruling triumvirate, or if it will be an election contest in the party for all the significant posts.

President Limann is himself in an interesting position. At best, he can look to 1983 and perhaps beyond with serenity. At worst, he will have to choose his allies very carefully: the community of Old Guard interests in the PNP is left somewhat fragile by the loss of Imoru Egala while the radicals in the party will become bolder.

Egala's stature may have been a linchpin for the dominance of the older, more experienced and often richer "heavy-weights". The desire of some of them for Cabinet posts may become more open now. What is likely is that party management has become rather more difficult overnight.

GHANA

BRIEFS

ARMED FORCES BENEFITS--From May this year, 90 percent of soldiers' retirement benefits will be paid to them at their units throughout the country to avoid the inconvenience of their having to travel to Accra. The Chief of Defence Staff, Air Vice-Marshal Nii Odate Barnor, told officers and lower ranks of the Third Infantry Battalion in Sunyani that ten percent of the benefits would continue to be deducted by the Accountant-General's Department. The CDS also announced that the housing loans scheme for soldiers, suspended some time ago, had now been revived to give more moratorium benefits to them. He urged soldiers not to roam the towns using their uniforms to jump queues for essential commodities. Air Vice-Marshal Barnor said the Armed Forces Commission had presented part of its report to the government, and implementation had begun. He reminded soldiers that huge sums of money were being spent on the Armed Forces, and said "I want more vigilance, loyalty, dedication to duty and discipline from all units---in the interests of peace, stability and progress of the country." Anybody who might give in to "self-seekers in order to subvert my authority and that of the nation cannot be treated kindly," he warned. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 6 Apr 81 p 774]

CSO: 4420

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

CABRAL FREEDOM NOT IMMINENT--Lisbon, 15 Apr--The release of former President Luis Cabral may still be quite distant, according to the tenor of some declarations made in the Portuguese capital by Guinean Minister of Foreign Affairs Victor Saude Maria. The minister arrived in Lisbon yesterday, but his visit is not official. He is carrying a message from his country's chief of state, Bernardo Vieira, to President Ramalho Eanes. Cabral is still detained at his residence in Bissau, and his situation was not mentioned during the audience granted by President Eanes to Victor Saude Maria. The later declared that a decision pertaining to his future is not yet imminent. He added that such a decision "is up to the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau, but it is generally known that there are diverging points of view within this organism on this particular subject." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Apr 81 p 10]

PRC-BUILT HOSPITAL--The People's Republic of China will build a regional hospital in Cantchungo that will have a capacity for 100 beds and 300 daily patient visits. A protocol agreement was signed between comrade Vasco Cabral, minister of economic coordination and planning and the PRC ambassador accredited to Guinea-Bissau. The two sides expressed their satisfaction about this undertaking as another contribution to the strengthening of relations between the two countries. The ceremony was also attended by comrades Abubacar Toure, director general for economic relations of the above ministry, engineer Leite representing the Ministry of Public Works, Dr Raul Correia representing the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and Bartolomeu Pereira from the directorate general for economic studies and planning. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 9 Apr 81 p 8]

CSO: 4401/238

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

FRANCO-MALAGASY COOPERATION--France has donated a supply of drugs worth about 250 million Malagasy francs (FF5 million) to the government of Madagascar. The supplies were presented on Monday to the Malagasy minister of health, Mr Jean-Jacques Seraphin, by the French ambassador to Madagascar, Mr Paul Blanc. The supplies which are mainly antibiotics, antimalaria, and antidiarrhea drugs and sulfamides or vitamines, will help eliminate the prolonged shortage of drugs in Antananarivo and the other provinces, Mr Seraphin said. The Malagasy minister of civil service and social laws, Mr Celestin Radio, and Mr Paul Blanc also signed on Monday a financial agreement worth 30 million Malagasy francs (FF 60,000). This amount will be used to buy equipment for the Malagasy Institute of Training and Improvement, a state organization for the training of workers. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1529 GMT 6 Apr 81]

CSO: 4400/1084

MOZAMBIQUE

DISTINGUISHED YOUNG WORKERS IN GDR PRAISED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Mia Couto]

[Excerpts] The Mozambican delegation to the congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany visited the province of Halle, one of the most important provinces of the German Democratic Republic in relation to industrial and agricultural development.

The delegation was received very warmly, proof of the friendship between the peoples of the GDR and Mozambique.

The solidarity with Mozambique is not only of a formal nature. Numerous German specialists from this province have come to work in the People's Republic of Mozambique, in the field of geological research, and in the chemical and paper industry. Moreover, more than 200 young Mozambicans are working in the mines in this province. These young workers are receiving practical training and professional specialization courses. Their correct behavior, their conscious discipline and their dedication are instrumental in renewing and supporting the friendship and prestige of which our country is a beneficiary. The economic policy secretary of the province of Halle said in this respect: "Your young people have acquired a special place in our hearts, because they are always ready for study and for work; the results we have obtained are frankly positive."

Thus 20 young Mozambicans were distinguished on this occasion and all the workers of the GDR were praised. The province of Halle will receive next year more than 370 young Mozambican workers.

Mariano Matsinhe, the head of the Mozambican delegation, referred to South Africa's aggressive posture and said it is "imperialism's advanced detachment to prevent the development of a socialist country on the African continent." He added that "bourgeois theoreticians say that Marxism-Leninism is only applicable in a European context. However, there are two sciences, one for Africa and another for Europe and Marxism-Leninism is the science that guides the workers' struggle in the entire world."

CSO: 4401/239

MOZAMBIQUE

CUBAN EXHIBITION ON 'BAY OF PIGS' ANNIVERSARY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] An exhibition pertaining to the twentieth anniversary of the Cuban victory at the time of the landing of U.S. marines and Cuban counter-revolutionaries at the Bay of Pigs on 19 April 1961 was inaugurated yesterday afternoon in Maputo's Friendship House. The exhibition includes photos of the attempted invasion and others related to the development of the Republic of Cuba in various fields. There are also some pictures by Mozambican artists.

Present at the inauguration were the Cuban charge d'affaires in our country, Maria Luisa Fernandes, Jose Sebastiao, member of the coordinating council of the AMASP [Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples], and other guests. The Cuban charge d'affaires briefly recounted the events in Cuba at that time, referring to the courage and the determination shown by the Cuban people in consolidating socialism in that part of the world.

The AMASP coordinating council member then read a message from this organization, which included the following passage: "Our presence at the inauguration of this exhibition constitutes further proof of our desire to give new impetus to cultural, scientific and technological exchanges and to promote the exchange of information on culture, literature, theater, science, music and sports with the Cuban people."

He also added that "relations of friendship and solidarity in this and other fields were born in the course of our most difficult moments in the historic struggle for national liberation."

The exhibition will remain open until 30 April 1981.

CSD: 4401/239

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN NAVIGATIONAL ASSISTANCE--A contract regarding the establishment of a navigation company in the Cahora Bassa lake was signed yesterday at the Ministry of Ports and Surface Transportation within the framework of the activities defined at the third session of the mixed Mozambique-Bulgaria commission. The contract was signed by the state secretary for the rapid development of the Limpopo and Incomati valleys and the Bulgarian first deputy minister of transportation, Rui Mayor Gonzalez and Velitcho Velichkov respectively. The contract also includes a program for important cooperation in the railway and road network sector, as well as the construction of bridges and roads. A team of experts from the People's Republic of Bulgaria will be arriving in Mozambique within 60 days in order to proceed to the study of the projects. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Apr 81 p 1]

SARAIVA DE CARVALHO'S VISIT--According to information provided by the AIM [MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY], Maj Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, a Portuguese political-military figure in the post 15-April period, has arrived in Maputo. The AIM also announced that his visit is of a private nature. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, who visits Mozambique on a rather regular basis, was one of the military leaders in the coup d'etat that overthrew the Portuguese fascist regime. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Apr 81 p 3]

PORTUGUESE HEALTH ASSISTANCE--A Portuguese health delegation arrived yesterday afternoon in Maputo. It is constituted by two pharmaceutical experts from the Military Laboratory and its purpose is to broaden the already existing cooperation in the field of health, with special emphasis on furnishing medicines. The visit will make possible an in-depth study of the manufacture of medicines and of cadre training in this sector. The delegation is headed by Lt Col Antonio Cavaco, assistant director of the Military Laboratory in Portugal. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Apr 81 p 3]

NACALA PLANNED PORT STATISTICS--The port of Nacala is planning to handle about 710,000 tons of various cargo, including some from Malawi during the present year. More than 90,000 tons out of this total will consist of strategic export products such as cashews, cotton, cement, wood and tea. Plans are also being drawn for the handling of 5,000 container units. Last year the port of Nacala handled 9,000 such units, thus superseding the 3,000-mark that had been the original goal. According to the declarations of the inspector general of this port and railroad complex, the goals set by the Central Plan are likely to be fulfilled. [Excerpt] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 5 Apr 81 p 8]

BRAZILIAN CP, USSR WOMEN'S MESSAGE--The OMM [Mozambican Women's Organization] has received a number of messages on the occasion of the 7 April celebration; among them are those from the grass-roots organization of the Brazilian Communist Party in the People's Republic of Mozambique and from the Women's Council at the USSR Embassy in our country. The Soviet women's message stresses that the role of Mozambican women in the life of the People's Republic of Mozambique, in the national economy, in the leadership of state, in education and in the creation of new generations is very significant. The message goes on to say that following the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the upcoming meeting of the Fourth Congress of the FRELIMO Party, Mozambican and Soviet women will be able to fulfill the grandiose tasks asked of them by the two parties. The message from the Brazilian Communist Party in the People's Republic of Mozambique expresses the friendship and solidarity of the Brazilian communists and of that country's internationalists in Mozambique with our struggle. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Apr 81 p 3]

CSO: 4401/238

INSURGENTS SABOTAGE RAILWAY IN TSUMEB

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 11 Apr 81 pp 1, 9

[Text]

An estimated 30 insurgents believed to be, in the words of Army Headquarters in Windhoek, elite saboteurs, are in the mountains south-west of Tsumeb near Jakkalsberg where in the small hours of yesterday morning they blew the rail tracks at two different places. Crack repair gangs of the Railways have already moved in and by the time General Lloyd the supreme military commander convened a press conference, the tracks were fixed and the trains could start rolling.

Apart from the General two senior officers of his command were present and addressed the assembly of reporters. The first to speak was Colonel Roets who said that a number of insurgents had infiltrated the area and in a contact (reported in an earlier edition of the Observer) one of the infiltrators was shot and killed.

A feature of this incident was the sabotage material found on the corpse. He then said that Railway tracks had been blown at two places, saying that a group of about 30 insurgents, believed to be trained saboteurs, were in the region.

Colonel Roets said that a post mortem was held on the guerrillas shot west of Tsumeb. It showed that the guerrilla applied the hypodermic needle to himself, presumably the Colonel said, vitamins or a form of drug.

He said a second group had tried to infiltrate via the Mangetti area but was

tumously stopped and had since made a retreat in the direction of the border with Angola. Contact was made with this group yesterday morning and two of them were shot and killed.

Colonel Roets then startled the newspaper reporters by saying that as from last night no vehicle movement whatever would be permitted in the Ovambo-speaking region. When it was put to him that the rule did apply in the past that no vehicle movement or the movement of pedestrians was permitted the Colonel said that was the case, but as from now on there would be strict compliance with the rule.

The rule had become necessary because Swapo moved rapidly as a result of mobile transport.

He denied an earlier statement that mortar bombs were lobbed in a desultory attack on the Ondangwa airbase (reported in the earlier edition of the Observer). Asked if the infiltrators could be regarded as elite units, the Colonel caused overall smiles when he replied: "Certainly... if we make such a manoeuvre we are sending in our specialists."

He repeated that the inference could be made that sabotage was the intent. The Colonel admitted that since infiltration on Monday April 6 where it was noticed for the first time on the farm Concord north of Tsumeb, on the perimeter of the so-called white farming land, no contact was sought with either farmers or any other civilians. This in itself, he said, was indicative of the inference that they were having as their objective sabotage.

Colonel Ken Snowball, that brilliant staff officer of the High Command, then addressed the press. He said that it was contemptible to take note of how the lowest rank in Swapo was lying to the higher echelons and the higher echelons and headquarters in turn lied to the political leadership of the movement.

The Colonel then took a Windhoek Observer and read an on the spot account of the Observer on the rocket attack on Oshakati. The gist of the report was that seven missiles landed, all of them miraculously in open lots, but even if they had detonated, they would have been ineffectual on account of the open spaces.

Colonel Snowball then took the Combatant, and from it a version of how "the racist troops" took to flight and how preparations were made to evacuate the area.

"I am reading from a well known newspaper," the Colonel, who is an implacable attitude; it was something reminiscent of an hysteria to get into the international limelight, it was typical cheap red propaganda.

Colonel Snowball referred to the literature which was found in the past 36 hours south of Tsumeb, distributed by small groups of infiltrations at settlement of the local population.

There was no doubt too, the Colonel said, of the close association between the African National Congress and Swapo and that both were allied to the communist cause and were tools of communist objectives.

The Colonel cited examples from the literature distributed.

General Lloyd then made himself available to reply to questions. As he walked forward to meet the press, he quipped "I would like to take the Observer to the spot where Swapo shoots."

CSO: 4420

SWAPO DISTRIBUTES PROPAGANDA

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 11 Apr 81 pp 1, 8

[Text]

WINDHOEK:

Swapo insurgents, believed to be saboteurs according to top staff officers of the Army High Command in Windhoek, have distributed a large number of propaganda leaflets and other literature such as the movement's constitution in areas south of Tsumeb where they are currently deployed, to strike at what is believed are "soft targets" and in that manner, the Army says, to catch the headlines.

There did occur though, at yesterday afternoon's military briefing, an incident, which this newspaper feels was directly aimed in an effort to discredit us. Swapo guerrillas have a newspaper of their own called *The Combatant*.

This 'newspaper' was among the documents distributed in the early hours of the morning yesterday at settlements where black people live. On page 16 there is a heading: "SWA flotsam and jetsam (SWA press looks at the so called internal leaders." The combatant then takes 12 quotes from the Windhoek Observer, and at the military briefing, the Army high com-

mand had to inform the press in an effort to discredit the Observer, about these 12 points, which we are reproducing today, and in repeating the statements, we are also repeating our unflinching support of the ideas that were written by us, propagated by us, in which we believe and for which we will take whatever comes our way.

Here the 12 points as taken from Observer editions by the Combatant:

"Taking into account their support among the different ethnic groups, they hardly warrant the title of the national government of the Territory" (W.O. November 1980).

"The DTA is deceiving itself if and when it believes that it can presently muster the majority support in the population" (W.O. November 8, 1980).

"The continued existence of this alliance, as a political factor, and particularly as a political force to oppose Swapo, is dubious" (W.O. November 22, 1980).

"The DTA is accused of being a prolonged arm of the South African economic and political interests in Namibia, in other words a collaborator of predominantly white interests" (W.O. November 27, 1980).

"Pastor Ndjiba became a mere figurehead... and a topic of derision to other opposition

political groups."

"Mr Riruako... is not the most popular politician this country has known."

"Dr Benjamin Africa... is articulate... but unfortunately has failed to win the support from this own people." (W.O. November 8, 1980)

"Mudge and his colleagues... can't make a single move without Pretoria's approval" (W.O. October 18, 1980).

"The Ministerial Council operates on a... collective basis and not on an individual portfolio basis. One reason could have been that the National Assembly cannot approve men to head ministeries" (W.O. November 8, 1980).

"The second tier legislative assembly... is a disguise for bantustan governments." (W.O. November 22, 1980).

"Most of the political leaders (In SWA - Ed) take to bed at night, ready with wine in some cases, and totally oblivious of what politics mean." (W.O. November 22, 1980).

Colonel Snowball, if you request us to do so, we will give you cassettes of where the observer is being quoted, from the Kremlin to the Pentagon from Nato to the Warsaw Pact Powers, by god-fearing men and by those practising hedonism.

NAMIBIA

DOCUMENT INDICATES SWAPO-ANC COOPERATION

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 11 Apr 81 p 22

[Text]

LONDON: There is growing evidence of closer collaboration between Swapo and the African National Congress of South Africa. A section of the press was surprised to learn of a joint statement made by the two movements on Wednesday night of this week, the text of which was telexed to newspapers both in South Africa and South West Africa.

The written statement was headed "joint statement by the African National Congress of South Africa and Swapo of Namibia".

The statement said that on the eve of the visit to London by the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Haig, Washington's policy towards Southern Africa is still officially under review.

However, the statement goes on, the ANC and Swapo are deeply concerned by the emerging direction and evident intent of Washington. Recent statements and events involving the Reagan Administration clearly indicate an unprecedented shift in American policy in favour of the Pretoria Government.

The joint statement says that in an interview with Columbia Broadcasting Corporation Television on March 3, President Reagan described South Africa as a "friendly nation strategically essential to the free world whose mineral production we must all have at a country that therefore cannot be abandoned".

Clearly the statement says, the new Administration sees increased collaboration with South Africa as being to its political, economic and strategic advantage.

Consistent with this, the statement goes on, is the recent meeting between five high-ranking South African military intelligence officers and the United States Ambassador to the UN, members of staff of Congress, officials of Defence Intelligence Agency in the Pentagon and representatives of the United States National Security Council.

Similarly, the statement says, the energetic campaign for the repeal of the Clark Amendment which will legitimise direct military and intelligence support for that part of South Africa's forces euphemistically referred to as Unita.

ASSESSING NEEDS

The statement says that would constitute a direct infringement of the manda-

terry arms embargo. Already United States military experts have been assessing South African military needs in preparation for this assistance, and the joint statement refers to a report in the Sunday Telegraph of March 29.

The statement also refers to a secret meeting between a senior State Department official Mr. Lannon Walker and Dr. Jonas Savimbi in Morocco.

The statement adds that at a press conference on January 28 Mr. Haig promoted war against what he called Soviet-supported terrorism and asserted before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, that Soviet adventurism in the horn of Africa, in South Asia, in the Persian Gulf and in South West Africa appears to conform to a basic and ominous objective: to strike at countries on or near the vital resource mine of the western world.

The joint statement says that to present the occupation of Namibia by South Africa, universally recognised as illegal, as being an east west conflict is a devious interpretation which serves as a smokescreen for collaboration both by the United States and other western countries (particularly Britain) with the apartheid government in the exploit-

ation of people and resources of southern Africa.

The statement asks under what logic can all these contradictions be consistent with any genuine intention to seek a solution in Namibia?

HYPOCRISY

It says that it is sheer hypocrisy that in the face of all these developments, Namibians are still being told that the Reagan administration hopes to renew international negotiations on Namibia with a view to free and fair elections with the proviso that these be preceded by a Lancaster House type constitutional conference on Namibia, and to introduce yet another unnecessary and inevitably prolonged period of negotiation on the future of Namibia, thus pandering to South Africa's vain hopes of entrenching its puppet regime during the delay.

The United Nations Secretary General the statement continues said in his opening address at the Geneva meeting "I wish to make it clear once again that basic agreement on the proposal and the demilitarised zone has been reached. There can be no question of renegotiating these fundamental arrangements or of going back on agreements previously reached."

The joint statement says that the present United States proposal for a constitu-

tional conference prior to an election is in clear contradiction to the UN plan for the election of a constituent assembly, a fundamental aspect, the statement says of Security Council Resolution 435 is to determine through the process of an election who represents the Namibian people and to charge those elected with the drawing up of a constitution for a future independent Namibia.

The statement then arrives at this statement:

We (ANC and Swapo) demand that comprehensive mandatory sanctions be imposed on South Africa to compel Pretoria to comply with Resolution 435. More particularly we demand the reinforcement and stricter implementation of the mandatory arms embargo and the immediate implementation of oil sanctions against South Africa.

Finally the two movements say that they condemn the incessant and what they call savage terrorist incursions into the People's Republics of Angola and Mozambique and other Frontline states.

We call on all Western countries to unambiguously declare their opposition to these wanton attacks and to effectively put a stop to the flow of mercenaries from their countries to join those terrorist forces. The statement concluded.

CSO: 4420

EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF SITUATION IN OWABO AREA

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 11 Apr 81 pp 28-29

(Text)

ONDANGUA: While the records of the law court here were being re-arranged and brought up to date, I took the opportunity to avail myself of certain information. The citizen living in far-away Windhoek or for that matter in Keetmanshoop, is not aware of the stark realities which have become a way of life, no longer noticed, no longer discussed, and no longer approved or dismissed once you are resident here.

I looked at one of the Magistrates doing temporary duty at the place. Seated at his desk was Mr. F H Truter, the Mariental magistrate who is one of several alternating at

the law court here in order to keep the wheels of justice rolling.

While I spoke to Mr. Truter, there was a rumble of a rather heavy calibre gun in the background.

I am used to it now, he said, reassuring me. Not far from the court there is a fire practice range. The windows shake but no one pays any attention. In fact, a stay of two hours conditions you to the roar of cordite and the splitting sound caused by a projectile bursting through the air with its evil whistle.

The Ovambo-speaking region is progressively sliding deeper and deeper into a state of war. For the press reporter who has a knowledge of this region since 1949 there is so much evidence to illustrate the misery that it is difficult to remain entirely objective and entirely dispassionate. Perusing a number of papers I learned to my shock that excluding the guerrillas shot and killed that case histories of 384 corpses in 12 months passed through the prosaic structure of a building called a court, a long rectangular structure unseemly in appearance with a few trees struggling in the white glaring dust.

Even from the front door one can see a huge circular

tent its base open to allow air Men in camouflage uniforms others in battle gear are in the corridors They swarm out of the place There is a new thud as the fire practice is resumed

"SINKWINKEL"

This was the place which until March 1972, was controlled by less than a dozen Policemen. At the ageless trees, where the "Sinkwinkel" of Swarts stood in the Forties and the Fifties, one cannot help being overwhelmed by the ghosts of many a recollection. Here for a street called a niggerball you could summon a hundred black children to line up and to form an unsurpassed choir. Those melancholy songs still haunt the mind. Even more, the simplicity and the friendliness of the Ovambo speaking citizen, who by nature does not easily become an addict to either smoke or drink, and who, like his Herero speaking compatriot, not guilty of physical and sexual abuses.

The histories of the 384 corpses that were dealt with in that court in the span of 12 months would number about 800 plus if the guerrillas killed were added. If one should add those buried in shallow graves and which had never become a topic of investigation the figure is even higher and could well reach 1000 violent deaths for the year.

Under the old law administration which was under the jurisdiction of that contemptible designation Bantu Affairs, which later became the Department of Cooperation and Development things were not as they should be and as a result dozens and dozens of corpses are unaccounted for. Here one is in a world where violence is the predominant feature and where human life means nothing. To the memories of whites now long since dead, but who worked in the Ovambo speaking region being associated with its

limited business and administrative activities in yesterday, could a personality like Hugo Hahn ever be forgotten? But there were also those who pioneered its early transport system and here the Railways must take the credit in full for its road motor service opened that untramped region and brought it into contact with the remainder of the country.

While taking down information about the number of unnatural deaths, a new pile of files had arrived. Already for 1981 the number so far dealt with is 49. Is it ever going to end?

The victims in these senseless slayings are citizens of the area and to a lesser degree blacks from South Africa. The guerrilla is not mentioned. He merely phases out and the only mention he gets is "another forty shot".

VICTIMS OF AK'S

Most of the civilians killed were the victims of AK-47 bullets. They were killed by Swapo insurgents for rightly or wrongly, they were accused and given a 'very brief trial' of complicity with the South African forces, whereafter they were being dispatched without even being asked if there was a message or a last will. These people are being executed in a manner that becomes crueler as the war wears on.

Thus the guerrilla claims he is a liberator and he is killing a traitor whereas his adversary claims he is a murderer and guilty of treason.

One is not permitted to write about the strength of an army nor of its strike capabilities. That is an accepted principle all over the world and also one accepted and for which a newspaper has understanding.

Yet it is in the interests of the country's citizens to know that South West Africa's limited war is far from over. In fact, it is on the escalation

The guerrilla is definitely avoiding contact. He has no hope of a decisive outcome which tips the balance in his favour once contact is made because his adversary is in a position to bring an overwhelming firepower, both on land and in the air. Despite this avoiding of contact, the number of guerrillas present in the Ovambo speaking region has sharply escalated.

GRIEVOUS DAMAGE

They are in the Mahango fields, they are walking in the streets of Ondangwa as civilians, they are driving the highways and to show that they are there, they lob from time to time a few mortar bombs, like earlier in the week, at the airbase, all of them landing at spots where they caused no damage, in contrast with last year's May attack which resulted in grievous damage to a number of helicopters.

In March 1972 South West Africa's most densely populated area was still hovering as to whether South Africa should be embraced or whether it should 'go it alone'. Stupid official policies thrust half of our country's residents into the camp of hostility and the cry of 'wolf, wolf' became a reality. The fighting men emerging from their ranks turned to their assistance to the socialist camp and today it is almost a certainty that the Swapo leadership is influenced by revolutionary Marxism.

Just after the labour strike of December 1971, a period of six months, a golden opportunity was trampled upon by Pretoria, tossed aside while the Union Buildings and Potgieter Street opted for the point of view 'a number of agitators and Communists that will quickly be brought to heel'.

From the middle of 1972 the exodus took on alarming proportions and with the collapse of Portuguese rule in Angola, a growing spring board was accorded the

armed revolutionary wing of the Swapo movement.

HOSTILE NEIGHBOUR

Thus, **colossal political stupidity** made of Angola an hostile neighbour, providing its soil as a place of refuge for the Swapo guerrillas and holding out every prospect of a war to increase in intensity and in the end to bring more mechanised foreign troops to Angolan soil, until at some unspecified date it will be the choice of withdrawing or fighting to the finish, with the consequent loss of life and destruction of property. Because unless South Africa fights a decisive action in the next five to ten years, her chances of getting out cheaply will be severely impeded.

The question which haunts my mind is this: the growing strength of South Africa's iron fist, to what should it be ascribed?

It is not a love for the people of South West Africa, because the 100 000 whites are not anti-South African and will side with her. That is not her problem.

Is it the spectre of a vast sluice gate of a Marxist controlled government opening in the north and drowning

in its influence into the country with the consequent presence of these forces and elements on the borderline of South Africa? Is it a strategic consideration? Is it a growing vengeful spirit to smash the Swapo movement in its entirety because if that Iron fist could only get to grips with the fighters of Swapo it will be a question of hours to kill all of them.

One thing stands out like a sentinel. South Africa is not losing by having such a strong military presence. The war region of South West Africa has become her training ground where she is building up a fighting force under combat conditions. The soldier who did his two year training in the north entirely overshadows his colleague who had the opportunity every night at Potchetsvroom to visit a girl at university and participate in mock battles. Their psychology is different, the training differs as night from day, but above all it is their approach which marks the one man as different from the other.

ELITE FORCE

Here the whole vast fabric of analysing people, the region from where they come, how they react to conditions

yes, every possible and conceivable means of building an elite force is afforded Potgieter Street.

Is that perhaps the reason why she spends such a lot of money or is it really and truly a question of realising that past political mistakes resulted in a situation where if she withdraws her force, the sluicegates of forces bent on revenge will be moved a thousand miles closer?

Thus for a long long time to come, the thundering jet interceptors will remain a common sight leaving the airbases skipping streaking low over rooftops and about three km further, make an almost vertical climb to disappear in seconds where to no one knows although the direction is Angola, Angola - probably for photography and reconnaissance. Thus the endless procession of armoured cars, the troop carriers, the men in their serge uniforms, will remain a feature of life here probably for years to come.

But finally a military or political solution will face the South African masters, they will have to opt for one or the other for they will not be given the opportunity to strike a compromise.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN SAILOR DEFECTOR--Windhoek--The authorities are not talking about a Romanian sailor who jumped ship in Walvis Bay in the middle of February this year, requesting political asylum. The man, whose name is not known, is presently in safe custody while awaiting the results of his request for asylum from Pretoria. After his desertion he was apparently questioned extensively by Security Police. The sailor's name may not be mentioned, the authorities said, because of a fear of reprisal against his family in Romania. According to rumour, quite a scuffle between himself and other sailors of the vessel hailing from a communist country, the Inau, ensued, before he was able to swim to shore. It is believed that he deserted ship having become dissatisfied with the communist regime in his homeland. It is also feared that should the present abode of the sailor be made public, that his life may be endangered. Harbour authorities in Walvis Bay also did not want to comment on the issue. [Text] [Windoeck WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 11 Apr 81 p 10]

CSO: 4420

CONCLUSION OF PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO NIAMEY DEPARTMENT

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 30 Mar 81 pp 3, 6

[Article by Joseph Seydou Allakaye: "Halt to the Rural Exodus"]

[Excerpts] Begun Tuesday 24 March 1981, the in-depth tour taken by the chief of state through Niamey Department ended yesterday at 1300 hours with his return to the capital. Upon entering the city of Niamey, Colonel Seyni Kountche was welcomed by the military administrative officer, Moussa Tondi, minister of finance, and the chief of the general staff of the Nigerien Armed Forces (FAN), Commander Ali Saibou. We note that during the course of the 6 days this important trip lasted, the president of the Supreme Military Council (CNS) was accompanied, among others, by the minister for higher education and research, Mr Garba Sidikou; the minister for hydraulics, Mr Yahaya Tounkara; the secretary of state for national education, Mr Modigli Amadou; the prefect of Niamey, Mr Rhony Issouf, as well as several department officials from Niamey.

Upon returning to Niamey yesterday, President Kountche had visited the districts of Tera, Tillabery, Ouallam and Filingue. Everywhere he went, his first concern was to get a complete understanding of the situation prevailing there, and with his habitual pragmatism found solutions to local problems such as water supply for men and livestock, provisioning of foodstuffs and the installation of a reliable infrastructure in the most remote corners. In fact, he reiterated several times, the most disadvantaged regions remain a priority concern so that no Nigerien should die of thirst or hunger.

Something Takes Shape

Following this approximately week-long visit, one may assert without risk of making a mistake that something very profound, wholesome, comforting, enthusiastic, inspiring, is in process of taking shape in the efforts underway as part of the creation of the new developmental society. In reality, beyond the excellent welcome Col Seyni Kountche received in all the most remote hamlets, Niamey's welcome yesterday was a pleasant surprise to all the members of the presidential delegation. For the first time we could see in the organization, the warmth of the welcome, the degree of general mobilization, an irreversible need to leave obsolete customs behind.

The Realities of the Moment

Let us return to the stages that preceded the chief of state's return to Niamey. Our summary of Col Seyni Kountche's journey ended with his remarks at Ouallam, where he made a real appeal to all Nigeriens to struggle with all their strength and imagination against the dangerous scourge of desertification by planting at least one tree. That happened last Friday. After the welcoming ceremony, President Seyni Kountche arrived Friday just after 1815 in Banibangou, after 5 hours on the road from Ouallam. The Ouallam-Banibangou leg permitted the chief of state to understand in its full dimensions the problem of isolation in such a region. We note that everywhere they went, the CMS president and his entourage received a very warm welcome. The same enthusiastic welcome was given him by the numerous populace of Banibangou.

In his welcoming remarks, the head of the Banibangou administrative unit, after the customary expressions of gratitude to the CMS and the government, discussed his own area of responsibility, including the food situation which is a cause for concern due to the poor rainfall, which is barely 300 mm. The OPVN [Nigerien Foodstuffs Office] has on hand 490.47 tons, including 92.1 tons of millet, 232.4 tons of sorghum, 156.57 tons of rice, and 9.4 tons of maize. Sales are limited to 135 tons per month.

For the moment, the post administrative chief said, we would like to see completion of the Ouallam-Banibangou road, more mini-projects, continuing efforts to replace straw-hut classrooms with classrooms in permanent buildings, the creation of a medical center at Tizegorou and a PMI [expansion unknown] maternity hospital in Banibangou. Upon his arrival in Banibangou, President Kountche promised the construction of a dispensary in Tizegorou. He also declared his support for the Tillabery district's repair of the Ten embankment in Anzourou before the rainy season. Also, measures had already been taken to see that this work is carried to completion.

In his answer to the people of Banibangou, on behalf of the CMS president, Mr Garba Sidikou emphasized, as he does everywhere, the food problem, effort in the field of rural works, and national unity.

Abala Is Not Spared

The presidential delegation spent Friday night at Banibangou. Saturday it went on to Abala, where it spent the day, before arriving in Filingue to spend the night. At Abala, where the arrival took place at 1030 hours, President Kountche--after the customary expressions of thanks and appreciation for the quality of the welcome--stuck to the theme of the very important role played by Kourfey because of the importance of its agro-pastoral production. Unfortunately, Col Seyni Kountche said, your region is also affected by the phenomenon of desertification.

Abala's basket of assistance requests principally concerns means of transport, the construction of a vaccination angway in the Abala livestock market, construction of a mosque and a maternity hospital, the establishment of a CEG [Secondary General Education School] in Abala and of a primary school at the Ikarfen ranch, electrification of the administrative infrastructures and the police station, completion of a water well at Sanam and the acquisition of a health vehicle [sic, ambulance?] for the same reason.

Still on Saturday, the arrival of the presidential delegation in Filingue took place at 1715 hours. The welcome was distinguished by its warmth, the spirit of brotherhood, and subtended by a real spirit of mobilization, to use the very words of President Kountché in his response to the welcoming speech of the district seat sub-prefect. That was also the occasion for the chief of state to announce that the asphalting of the road linking the Filingue region with the Niamey and Ader regions will begin in October 1981. Such an achievement, the CMS president underlined, will mean a new era of prosperity for you, the final aim of which is the well-being of the people of Filingue and their children.

The Filingue sub-prefect, after having given an exhaustive report on the district, said that Niger's tranquility and unity are making some people envious. It is therefore up to all Nigeriens to stand shoulder to shoulder to defend this precious achievement.

President Kountché next visited Filingue's preliminary inspection [sic], the PMI, and the OFEDES [Office of Subsoil Water]. Following these visits, the state decided to assume responsibility for a total of 31 million toward the financing of building repairs and enclosure of the PMI-dispensary complex.

After spending Saturday night in Filingue, the chief of state left that locality to go by turns to Bonkoukou, Damana, Fandou, and Balleyara before returning to Niamey. Once again, the welcome was faultless everywhere. At Bonkoukou Col 'eyni Kountché became interested in the INRAN [expansion unknown] experimental station. Experiments concern date-trees, citrus fruit, citron-trees, and orange trees.

New Prospects

The chief of state's arrival in Balleyara allows the post administrative chief the chance to extend a welcome to the presidential delegation before discussing in detail this part of the canton of Tagazar. Petitions dealt with establishment of a police brigade, a police station, an office for the administrative post, and a guard camp.

Responding to the post administrative chief, President Kountché primarily spoke of the prospects now open before the people of Balleyara. The Balleyara market is an invaluable source of provisioning for all sorts of good for the capital. The asphalt road from Niamey to Balleyara-Filingue-Tahoua, which will soon make its appearance, will contribute greatly to the traffic in merchandise, as well as promote tourism in the region. The Balleyara administrative district is entirely situated in the Dallol, which makes it an area that is propitious for agriculture and stock-raising. The canton of Tagazar is a region where there exists a perfect symbiosis between stock raisers and farmers.

Strong Arms and Adventure

As usual, the CMS president did not fail to draw the attention of the populace of Tagazar to the imminent arrival of the rivalry season and urged them to work harder in preparing for the harvest. Also, it was at Balleyara that the president announced that no able-bodied youth will be authorized to leave the country or even abandon his village to go to the big [population] centers. The state will be intransigent on this point, and any offender could well see himself forced to work

at something useful for the Nigerien nation. Firm instructions will accordingly be issued, said Col Seyni Kountche to the administrative the traditional authorities, starting with the first rains, to prevent any possible exodus that could hinder both our plan for food self-sufficiency and the establishment of the new developmental society.

9516

CSO: 4400/1007

SPECULATION REPORTED ON IMPEACHMENT OF GOVERNOR

PRP, NPN Back Move

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 13 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Lasun Adeyemi and Kunle Odufuwa]

[Text] Two political parties--the People's Redemption Party (PRP) and the National Party of Nigeria (NPN)--have expressed support for moves to impeach Governor Balarabe Musa of Kaduna State.

Twenty legislators of the Kaduna State Assembly have signed a document demanding the impeachment of the Governor.

Governor Musa himself has described the move as a "big joke."

At the weekend, however, both the NPN and the PRP threw their weight behind the moves.

The PRP leader, Malam Aminu Kano, said: "There is nothing wrong in impeaching governors in the country as long as the state assemblies can show reasons for doing so.

"Any governor who misbehaves in a manner that calls for impeachment should be accordingly impeached," he asserted.

Violation

Malam Aminu was speaking at a Press briefing in Lagos on Saturday.

The (NPN) said it would not tolerate the way Governor Musa "has callously and deliberately violated the Nigerian Constitution."

The party's national chairman, Chief Augustus Adisa Akinloye, expressed this view in Ibadan, said: "If the Kaduna legislature believed that the Governor had violated the Constitution which he swore to uphold, nothing should stop it from impeaching Governor Musa.

"But the NPN as the party in power at the Federal level would not dictate what to do to our members in Kaduna."

CSO: 4420

Senator: Possible Chaos

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 13 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Emeka Mamah]

[Text] The intention of members of the Kaduna State House of Assembly to impeach the State Governor, Alhaji Abdulkadir Balarabe Musa would only plunge Nigeria into another trouble, Senator Emeka Echeruo has said.

Senator Echeruo, who represents Okigwe zone in Imo State was answering questions in an NTV Enugu Channel 8 "Press Conference." He cautioned the National Party of Nigeria, which party, he said, was trying to cause chaos and anarchy in Kaduna State because they did not win there.

According to Mr Echeruo, those Nigerians who thought that Kaduna State war too far from them were only fooling themselves, because "none of us knew that what happened in the then Western State in 1966 would ever degenerate into a civil war."

Senator Echeruo said that the impeachment move was a very dangerous precedent and "nobody knows where it will land us."

When asked to comment on the controversial Revenue Allocation formula, he stressed that it was the senators from Anambra State who disappointed both Anambra and Imo.

Mr Echeruo pointed out that these senators changed loyalty at the last hour in the Senate, "and all the plans we had to bring the two states in line with others crashed."

On the performances of the NPP-controlled governments and legislators, he stressed that both parties were performing excellently well.

Senator Echeruo disagreed that there were hangers-on in the corridors of power in Anambra State as Senator Onyeabo Obi had alleged.

CSO: 4420

STEEL INDUSTRY SITUATION REVIEWED

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 13 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Vincent Ezenwa]

[Text] As far as industrialisation is concerned, no country feels it is in real business until it has established a viable and economic steel industrial complex which is the key to a nation's industrial and economic growth.

Steel industry is such a vital and indispensable one when one thinks that here in Nigeria everything in our homes, offices and in the public places has a product of steel in it. The door hinges, office pins (a scarce commodity in Nigeria), the windows, you name it, is made of steel.

But steel industry is highly capital-intensive and lack of money rather than intentions has been the problem in establishing iron and steel industry in poor developing countries like Nigeria. Today Nigeria counts her money in billions and money is no more our problems and headache as in the past, before our oil revenue bonanza.

At the moment, there are five steel industrial plants in Nigeria scattered in some parts of the country notably in the Northern, Bendel and the Rivers States.

Nigeria imports steel products for her building and construction industries at billions of naira and this places our balance of payments position in a precarious state, apart from the economic harm to our foreign exchange. By establishing iron and steel industry, Nigeria will not only produce enough steel for her domestic needs but will also export the surplus thus earning some foreign exchange.

Recently, the Federal Minister of Steel Ali Makele while welcoming the Vice-President, Dr Alex Ekwueme when he visited the Aladja steel plant said that four new plants would be established. He did not say where. More than 2,500 people are employed by the Delta Steel company handling the affairs of the steel plant.

Anambra State is now more than qualified to have an iron and steel industry to be established by the Federal Government. The state has the oldest steel rolling mill in West Africa, the infrastructures, buildings and so on already exist. Before our oil boom, the economic edifice of Nigeria was built on palm oil economy of which Anambra State was a major producer. Sadly, today palm oil is one of Nigeria's imports.

The adventurous and enterprising people of Anambra State have contributed in no small measure to the economic, social and industrial progress and development of the country in many ways.

The location of industries should not be based on political expediency and solvency but on the grounds of economic and commercial solvency and viability. This is the practice the world over. What affects a part equally affects the whole, so the war-battered economy of Anambra State affects the economy of the country in general with the people in the State as the immediate sufferers.

Worse still, it is reported that the steel complex in Kwara State at Ajaokuta is to use Russian and not Nigerian coal in Enugu. Russian currency is inconvertible and the country still conducts her international trade by barter in 20th century. The Russians are building the Ajaokuta Steel industry. The linkages and spinoff effects of a steel industry are immense as other industries will benefit from the steel products, providing more employment opportunities than a soft drink factory. The Federal Government should find alternative uses of our coal which will surely come into its own when our oil wells begin to run out in about 30 years time.

Industries

I appeal to Mr President as the custodian and protector of Nigeria's national interests and the one responsible for the economic well-being of all Nigerians to cause that an iron and steel industry be established in Anambra State. It is long overdue.

The only meaningful way in which the people of Anambra State can hope to benefit from the Federal Government's N82 billion Fourth Year Development plan is for the government to establish industries in the state. What is good for the goose is also good for the gander.

CSO: 4420

CASHEW INDUSTRY TO BE REVIVED IN ANAMBRA

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 15 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Eighteen-year-old government-owned ailing cashew industry complex in Oghe, Anambra State is to get quick revival this year.

The 1,175-acre cashew complex was abandoned during the civil war and had remained so for 11 years after, with past governments in the state showing little or no interest at all in the project.

But last Sunday, the Anambra State Governor, Chief Jim Nwobodo announced after a visit to the industry that he would pump in up to N5 million for the revival of the complex before this financial year runs out.

Part of the money will be used to reactivate the piggery, poultry farm and other infrastructures that occupy another 110 acres of the total complex of 1,285 acres.

Governor Nwobodo was particularly perturbed that Nigeria's main industrial problem was that it flops after investing huge sums of money probably due to unnecessary quarrels and squabbles.

He warned sternly that if after the reactivation of the cashew industry the staff turned it into a quarrelling institute, they would immediately be sacked.

In the meantime, the governor has directed that the faulty processing machine mounted at the factory so many years ago be dismantled and sent back to the makers to pave way for the installation of a more modern and reliable equipment.

The roads within the cashew complex are to be tarred within the shortest possible time, too.

The decision to reactivate the project was taken in furtherance of the government's industrialisation and the Food for the People Programmes (FPP).

Meanwhile, the governor has concluded the two-day tour of the Ezeugu Local Government Area of the state.

At an impressive ceremony watched by several thousand people of Ezeagu, accompanied by their various traditional dances at Aguobu-Owa, their local government headquarters, Governor Nwobodo said the trip had further confirmed his implicit faith in the people for appreciating the efforts being made to improve their living styles.

Because of two major contracts awarded for roads coursing through the area, the governor advised them not to make further request for tarred roads this financial year.

He hoped that out of the 84 boreholes provided for in this year's state budget, Ezeagu would have its fair share.

Contract had also been awarded for the construction of a general hospital in Ezeagu L.G.A.

CSO: 4420

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

BRIEFS

DUTCH CATTLE BREEDING COOPERATION--With the arrival in Sao Tome during recent weeks of about 100 milk cows from the Netherlands, the government of our country took another step forward in the struggle for economic emancipation and the improvement of the living conditions of our people. The arrival of these cows is part of a project for the development of cattle breeding within the framework of economic and technical cooperation between the Netherlands and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. This is a pilot project just taking off, the objective of which is to reduce the insufficiency in animal protein affecting our country, which has cost us significant amounts in foreign exchange. These cows will begin producing milk within the next few months; if it is found that they can adapt satisfactorily to our natural conditions, the project will be extended to various points of our country. [Excerpt] [Sao Tome REVOLUCAO in Portuguese 28 Nov 80 p 2]

CSO: 4401/238

SENEGAL

STATEMENT OF PROVISIONAL INITIATIVE COMMITTEE OF AND-JEF-MRDN

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 16 Apr 81 pp 3, 4

[Manifesto--passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] We, the proletarian militants, workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals, members or sympathisers of the /AND-JEF-XAREBI/ Organization, heirs to the rich, noble and indomitable traditions of resistance and struggle of the valiant Senegalese people, make a solemn and open commitment to insure the continuation of its revolutionary activity and to struggle for its recognition. This historic decision is part of our determination to be a proletarian revolutionary polestar working courageously, faithfully, and meaningfully under the banner of /AND-JEF--REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT FOR THE NEW DEMOCRACY--(AJ-MRND)/ for the defeat of the imperialist ruling order and for the future of a new, free, and democratic society of justice and social progress.

Our initiative results from the clear awareness that the laboring classes, the producers of all social wealth, the real artisans of history, cannot and should not be confined to servility when the exploiting classes reveal in idleness and opulence.

Twenty years of neocolonialism under the Senghor regime have been for our heroic people nothing but a long period of inhuman subsistence marked by imperialist exploitation, economic disaster, and the growing pauperization of the popular masses. Workers both in the cities and in the countryside--laborers and peasants, fishermen and stock growers, the youth and women, the aged and the physically handicapped--are today plunged in profound social and spiritual wretchedness, where insecurity and disease, famine and unemployment, ignorance and obscurantism are their daily lot.

Twenty years of repression, the choking of democratic freedoms, the confiscation of power for the benefit of imperialist interests, especially French interests,--this is the indisputable legacy of Senghor.

The imposition of that reactionary violence in all its forms led the authentic revolutionary militants and organizations to seek forms of existence and deployment that were compatible with the imperatives of the situation.

/AND-JEF's/ commitment to the real struggle for national liberation and social emancipation, its great revolutionary determination caused anxiety and confusion to rise in the ranks of the neocolonial regime.

By putting its entire police arsenal into action, the regime succeeded in dealing it a severe blow in June 1975. The ferocity and barbarism of that act of repression unprecedented in our country testifies to the strength and depth of the revolutionary activity inspired by /AND-JEF/ in the Senegalese National Democratic Movement.

Despite this reverse, /AND-JEF/ continued to exist and to struggle. Despite mistakes, weakness, and hesitations, signs of the political inexperience and ideological immaturity which had influenced it, /AND-JEF/ always tried, while in a condition of illegality, to be among the masses, to guide their revolutionary battle. The loyalty of its militants to the cause of the Senegalese people, their abnegation and self-sacrificing spirit were the proof of continuation of its revolutionary activity.

Thus, in the just-ended period, in various forms and in various sectors, /AND-JEF/ took a series of initiatives that made a large contribution to the development of the revolutionary current in the working class, within the peasantry, and among youth and women.

We are proud to see the response and the sympathy aroused by this effort. On behalf of /AND-JEF/, the signatories of this declaration present to the broad masses their self-criticism and solemnly promise, in light of the lessons learned, to pursue vigorously our subsequent efforts toward rectification, and to better deserve the confidence and enthusiasm of the popular masses. Now the temporary defeat of June 1975 signaled at the same time a period of retreat for the National Democratic Movement and thus permitted the regime to take all the initiative in its maneuver of the /"democratic opening"/ of 1976.

But as a consequence of the deepening of the unprecedented crisis in the neocolonial system, the rise of strife in diverse urban and rural sectors, the intensity of the demands for democratic freedoms made by all the revolutionary, patriotic, and democratic forces, imperialism felt constrained to shift tactics.

With Abdou Diouf in power, imperialism is trying with a policy of dilatory maneuvering to mask the crisis and impose a neocolonial solution on our people.

But in the face of the regime's submission to the dictate of the IMF and other providers of funds, its determination to safeguard the imperialist exploitation and domination over our country and our resources, the National Democratic Movement, with its proletariat in the lead, is committed to bringing about the conditions for a real revolutionary alternative.

/AND-JEF--REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT FOR THE NEW DEMOCRACY/ is a political organization which bases its action above all on the working class and is open to the laboring peasantry, revolutionary intellectuals, patriots, and serious democrats. It aims at freeing the National Democratic Movement from reformist and revisionist influences, to make the workers' movement the vanguard of the struggle for the new democracy, the leading force in a real national democratic revolutionary tide.

/AND-JEF...REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT FOR THE NEW DEMOCRACY/ intends to organize the masses, not around providential men but around a political program leading toward the national democratic and popular revolution.

/AND-JEF...REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT FOR THE NEW DEMOCRACY/, in the process of reaching its political objectives, is in support of any revolutionary movement directed against the neocolonial and semi-feudal system, but firmly opposes any program or activity that might attempt to lead the Senegalese people astray.

/AND-JEF...REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT FOR THE NEW DEMOCRACY/ is committed to contributing to the progress of the working class' economic and political struggles, to sparking a real proletarian current in the National Democratic Movement, to organizing the poor peasantry, all the patriots and serious democrats of Senegal for the achievement of the new democracy, the transition to socialism, and then the building of a classless society where the rule of exploitation of man by man will be finally abolished.

/AND-JEF...REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT FOR THE NEW DEMOCRACY/ will cultivate militant solidarity with the international proletariat, national liberation movements, and the progressive and democratic forces in the world.

/AND-JEF--REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT FOR THE NEW DEMOCRACY/ lays down the following political platform founded above all of the full and active mobilization of the working people under the leadership of the proletariat:

- Establish a state of new democracy;
- Build an independent national economy that benefits the people;
- Provide for the social well-being of the popular masses;
- Develop a national, popular, and scientific culture;
- Create a policy of independence and effective sovereignty.

The /PROVISIONAL INITIATIVE COMMITTEE/ calls on all proletarian revolutionaries, the workers, the peasants, patriots and serious democrats determined to fight for the national and social liberation of the Senegalese people, to rally to this platform of struggle and join with it in its efforts to create a legal political pole.

The signatories urge all militants and sympathisers to set up institutions for thought and action everywhere: in enterprises, in the factories, the workshops, the neighborhoods, the schools, the universities, the villages, and among emigrants, working in the struggle for the recognition of the /AND-JEF--REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT FOR THE NEW DEMOCRACY./

/LET US GO FORWARD TO THE OPEN DEPLOYMENT OF AND-JEF--REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT FOR THE NEW DEMOCRACY!

/LONG LIVE THE STRUGGLE OF THE SENEGALESE PEOPLE!

/FOR THE PROVISIONAL INITIATIVE COMMITTEE/:

Landing Savane, statistician-engineer, Dakar
Alioune Sene, mechanic in the Railroad Authority, Guinguineo
Mamadou Diop Decrois, data processor, Dakar
Abdoulaye Bakhoun, retired highway transporter, Ziguinchor

Tapha Kane, railwayman, Thies

Mamadou Cissokho, peasant from Segou Coura, Western Senegal

Jo Diop, third-class football coach, Dakar

Bassirou Sarr, professor, Kaolack

Aziz Dieng, student, Paris

9516

CSO: 4400/1003

SENEGAL

CEDIS ESTABLISHED IN PARIS TO DISSEMINATE INFORMATION

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French 1-15 Mar 81 p 8

[Text] We have learned of the establishment of the Center for Documentation and Information on Senegal (CEDIS) in Paris during the month of December 1980.

The establishment of this center by eminent anti-imperialist Africanists was dictated by the desire to make regular information on Senegal available to the public.

To the credit of the CEDIS, issue no 2 of the quarterly periodical LIBERATION AFRIQUE has already published a systematic and well-documented report on Senegal entitled "20 Years of Senghor Leadership."

This undertaking will without a doubt contribute to enlightening the foreign observers whose minds one obviously remote controlled sector of the international press has to date made every effort to poison.

JAAY DOOLE BI hails this new undertaking and will make every effort to make its modest contribution to the development of the CEDIS.

In our future issues, we will give further details about this documentation center in order that it can become better known in Senegal.

5157
CSO: 4400/988

SENEGAL

LIFTING OF BAN AGAINST MAGAZINE SOUGHT

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French 1-15 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] With the inauguration of Abdou Diouf as president of the republic and the formation of the Habib Thiam cabinet, the neocolonial regime sought to give the appearance of a spirit of openness and agreement, and hastened to announce the expansion of democracy and the organization of the educational system.

However, almost two months have elapsed since then and the "new" authorities have enveloped themselves in a hypocritical silence on a number of burning contemporary questions.

One of these is the question of the prohibition of the periodical LE COMMUNISTE.

The editor of the periodical (Landing SAVANE) filed a legal appeal on 6 February 1981 against this arbitrary and perfidious antideocratic measure.

Despite the colossal press campaign orchestrated by the imperialists and their allies, the flood of fine words from today's government leaders can in no way conceal their profound duplicity, which vividly illustrates the basically cunning nature of the announced democratization.

That is why, today more than ever, political unity cannot be conceived or built except within the joint struggle against neocolonialism in our country.

The struggle we are pursuing for the lifting of the prohibition of the periodical LE COMMUNISTE derives from our desire to play our role in the resolute defense of democratic freedoms in our country fully.

(Signed by the editorial board of JAAY DOOLE BI)

5157
4400/988

MORE THAN HALF OF GRAIN DEFICIT TO BE FILLED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 21-22 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] Minister of Rural Development Serigne Lamine Diop evaluated for us both the national effort and international aid designed to absorb the grain deficit, which is estimated at 140,000 tons this year. He also explained the use of the national solidarity funds.

The 1980-1981 farm program was carried out under excellent conditions. Just prior to the rainy season, the peasants had available all of the production factors, ready for use. In connection with the 1980 wintering, it is useful to recall both its late and deficit aspects, above all in the southern zones, which have traditionally had plenty of water.

Thus, as a reflection of the beginning and the distribution of the rainfall, the vegetative development of the various crops cultivated was very slow. Only the short cycle varieties produced the proper yield, while the crops with longer cycles were relatively catastrophic.

As a result of the above facts, and being confronted with the prospect of a hard year, the Commission for Food Aid had to evaluate, from the end of November 1980, the food deficit level by relying on the data obtained from the regional and central technical departments. At that time, precisely after the month of December 1980, urgent measures were recommended and made known to the international community. In this connection, a mission representing a number of evaluation experts which visited Senegal in February of this year has just confirmed on the one hand the unfavorable factors which characterized the wintering in 1980, and on the other, the level of the grain deficit, i.e., 140,000 tons.

It is thus on the basis of an evaluation of this situation that practical measures to absorb this deficit were drafted by this same mission, working with the Senegalese authorities.

The government, for its part, has known since August of 1980 that the food situation would be worse in 1981. Therefore, faithful to its responsibility for aiding the neglected rural sector, it gave proof of its concern with the submission to the National Assembly of a draft law calling for a special national solidarity levy equivalent to a day's work per month for six months.

This draft law, approved by our deputies last 25 August, made it possible to establish a fund of 2.9 billion CFA francs. An administrative committee, with the head of state as its president and representatives of the National Assembly and the workers as its members, is carefully overseeing the use of this fund. It was designed essentially to provide a solution on the national level to problems created by the food crisis which, according to a recent FAO report, is currently threatening 28 countries, including the Saharan nations and those in the Horn of Africa.

The FAO points out moreover that these countries are not affected by drought alone, but also by deficit payments balances, which interfere with any supplementary imports. In addition, the current crisis can only be partially resolved by the shipment of urgent food aid under the World Food Program (WFP) because the firm commitments of the donors represent only 67 percent of the need, assessed at 2.7 million tons for the 28 African countries involved as a whole, including Senegal. This country once again has shown evidence of alertness and self-sacrifice in asking the wage earners to come to the aid of the rural sector. In fact, the increase in food needs on the world level and the almost irreversible withdrawal of the donors force all of the Saharan countries to contemplate national and subregional solutions.

Thus the solidarity fund, a veritable insurance premium for food security, will make possible the priority purchase of 35,000 tons of local or imported grain for the purpose of establishing the first food security grain stock. Already, 6,000 tons of sound millet have been sold by the Commissariat for Food Aid and 30,000 tons of white sorghum have been ordered through the Price Stabilization and Equalization Fund. In addition, we have obtained a commitment from the international community to supply 60,000 tons of grains, 40,000 of this total to be distributed free. Put in another way, the national effort and international solidarity together have already enabled us to absorb 54 percent of our food deficit.

Local purchases of grain are continuing and will be supplemented by other foreign purchases, the size of which will be determined as a function of the final level of commitments from donor countries and bodies. In addition, the distribution of foodstuffs will be accompanied by the distribution of seed. However, we stress the difficulties the Commissariat for Food Aid has encountered since the process of donation and distribution began.

In fact, the gifts of foodstuffs from the countries and bodies aiding us are increasingly shipped FOB foreign ports. In other words, it is our country which is responsible for the maritime freight, insurance, various handling and land transportation costs. In the specific case of 1981, with a deficit assessed at 140,000 tons, it would take 2.5 billion CFA francs to cover all of the recurring charges pertaining to such a program.

In the final analysis, if we want to establish a reserve of 45,000 tons of grain on the one hand, and absorb our food deficit thanks to the international community on the other, while at the same time reestablishing the financial balance of the body in charge of food security, the public treasury will have to pay out some 7 billion CFA francs, 4 of these well before the 1981 wintering.

From all of the above it is clear, and eloquently so, that the concern of the government and the workers for the neglected populations affected by the rain shortage

during the 1980 wintering has not been lacking. We see this when we examine the size of the funds mobilized or being mobilized and the perspicacity and foresighted thinking of which the Senegalese authorities have given evidence when confronted with a particularly severe natural calamity.

The lesson we should derive therefrom has to do with the need to pursue more efforts to improve the administration of our national food system every day. The term food system covers simultaneously production, processing, distribution, nutritional, credit, training and research problems. All of these problems have been studied and assessed on the level of our food plan, the general goal of which remains self-sufficiency, which should lead as a result to the gradual disappearance of foreign aid.

Unfortunately, it must also be recognized that in the Saharan countries, man is most often the victim suffering the consequences of natural calamities due to causes beyond his control, or even that of the governments themselves. However, we continue to believe that triumph over hunger, malnutrition and illness, the weakening of the "food capacity" of the world, in a word, the health of our neglected rural populations, lies in the establishment of a consistent foreign policy, for as Dr Sheneour has wisely said, "the economic and cultural alma mater of a country, a region or a continent, the wealth without which nothing is possible, is agriculture."

5157

CSO: 4400/988

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

NEWSPAPER FINED FOR DEFAMATION--500,000 Fr to DIEUF-ACTION and 250,000 Fr in Fines,
The Dakar corrective tribunal has just convicted Mr Amadou Top, executive publisher
of the newspaper JAAY DOOLE BI for the crime of slandering the newspaper DIEUF-
ACTION. He was acquitted, however, of the charge of public abuse, which was also
brought against him. The suits were filed by Mr Elimane Babacar Faye of DIEUF-ACTION
after an article entitled "CSS: 3 Million for Babacar E. Faye" was published in
issue number 49 of the newspaper JAAY DOOLE BI in August 1980. After adjournment,
the judgment was rendered on 19 February by the tribunal of the third correctional
chamber, at a hearing in which the lawyer for the accused pleaded that his client
had acted in good faith. While the tribunal, in its "opinion," mentions the "con-
stitutionally recognized and protected rights of the journalist" as well as "his
right to criticize," it nonetheless maintains that he "enjoys no immunity" permitting
him to impugn the honor of an individual. Mr Amadou Top was sentenced to pay
reparations of 250,000 Fr. He was also sentenced to turn over the sum of 500,000
Fr in damages and interest to the public prosecutor. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in
French 25 Mar 81 p 2] 9516

CSO: 4400/1003

OAU DEFENSE MINISTERS' MEETING REVIEWED

Victoria NATION in English 11 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[Editorial]

[Text] Not long ago, mercenaries--those ghastly soldiers of fortune--were given a lesson they will never forget. At the behest of imperialism and racist South Africa, they entered Angola during the imperialist war of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola proclaimed by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). MPLA militants met them and taught them a lesson rare in history. Some were crushed and others captured. That was their fortune!

It is against this background that we welcome the just ended OAU meeting of Defence Ministers in Addis Ababa who met for seven days to thrash out a legal and political framework for an African Defense Force.

The meeting reviewed recommendations of an expert committee on the legal, financial, military and political implications of such a force ahead of the OAU summit scheduled to take place in Kenya in June.

The aim of an African Defence Force, first proposed in 1964 by the late Dr Kwame Nkrumah, former President of Ghana, is to support OAU member states against aggression by outside powers or from racism in Southern Africa. It will also seek to assist liberation struggles on the African continent.

The OAU Defence Ministers meeting was a timely one in that racist South Africa is escalating its military raids against Frontline States and there are reports of foreign mercenaries being deployed by the apartheid regime against SWAPO freedom fighters in Namibia.

It also took place against the background of more open support by the United States for Pretoria and CIA activities in the region. Indeed, this important meeting was convened during a critical moment in the his-

tory of Africa. For not long ago, in 1978 to be precise, Western European powers sought to establish a so-called Pan-African Security Force at a meeting in Paris.

The purported aim of this "Pan-African Securi-

ty Force" was to "uphold" the "freedom" of Africa following an uprising in Zaire where France had dispatched troops earlier to rescue the Mobutu régime.

Certainly, it was not the Organisation of African Unity which had ini-

tiated the establishment of such a force. The idea came from the former colonial powers determined to pursue their role as the "protectors" of western economic interests in Africa and to carry the East-West rivalry into the Third World.

It was quite obvious that those who put forward this idea and those who sought to initiate such a force were not interested in the freedom of Africa. They were interested in the domination of Africa. Today, as it was yesterday, it is certainly the height of arrogance for any foreign power to talk of establishing a Pan-African force to "defend" Africa.

Now that finally the Organisation of African Unity itself has initiated a meeting of African De-

fence Ministers to consider the legal and political framework, an African Defence Force is a commendable move indeed. For it is the Africans themselves who are waging and will continue to wage a protracted struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism.

But in considering the mechanics of an African Defence Force, Africa should reject the principle that external powers have the right to maintain in power governments which are universally recognised to be corrupt or a bunch of murderers opposed by their own people. An African Defence Force should not be an instrument for renewed foreign domination of the African continent.

CSO: 4420

SELF-SUFFICIENCY OF ARMY HAILED

Victoria NATION in English 13 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE FIRST group of entirely Seychellois-trained soldiers have sworn to serve the President of the Republic, the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, the Government and people at a passing-out ceremony at the Pointe Larue army camp.

Smartly dressed and marching to the tunes of the Police Band, the new soldiers of the Seychelles People's Liberation Army swore the oath of allegiance in the presence of the Chief of the Defence Forces, Defence Minister Ogilvy Berlouis, who was standing in for the Commander-in-Chief (the President of the Republic). Also present were officials of the SPPF, ministers and other senior members of the Defence Forces.

Minister Berlouis pointed out that the passing-out ceremony was an occasion of particular importance in the history of training and organisation of the country's defence forces because these new soldiers were the first to have completed their training entirely under the guidance of Seychellois instructors.

The Defence Minister congratulated the new recruits on their success and also on their choice of career. "You have undertaken a noble and enormous task by swearing to defend the nation against the enemies of revolutionary progress", he told them.

Some of the new recruits will later be transferred to the Seychelles People's Air Force and the Seychelles People's Navy, two other disciplines of the country's Defence Forces.

On maritime defence, Mr Berlouis said the country's naval capabilities would have to be strengthened in order to counter foreign poachers in our waters. The Seychellois people, he warned, would act without pity against poachers until they learn to respect our

territorial waters and to respect our Exclusive Economic Zone.

Speaking on the quality of instruction given during the six months' training on Coetivy, the Chief of the Defence Forces pointed out that the soldiers not only learned the art of handling arms but also the basic knowledge of self-sufficiency. Economic self-reliance formed a key element of the training programme, said Minister Berlouis, who stressed that the country's defence forces would never be like those of the capitalist system.

He also underlined the importance of discipline for a revolutionary people and added that there was no place in the Seychelles Defence Forces for those who lacked discipline.

Mr. Berlouis also warned the enemies of our revolutionary Republic that the people of Seychelles would always remain vigilant against the enemies of our progress. "Anyone who is thinking of undoing the gains of our revolution is living in a world of dreams".

Minister Berlouis then paid tribute to the Head of State and Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Albert René, for his personal interest and guidance given to the Seychelles People's Defence Forces.

Speaking earlier, one of the newly-qualified soldiers, Gary Abel assured the audience that the training had really transformed them from civilians to trained military men who were ready to defend the country and the revolution.

He said this transformation had not been easy but with courage and dedication they kept up with training so that the new generation would be assured of a better life.

"During our training we had the opportunity to learn many things. First of all on the political front we learned the importance of each individual in the society and why we should struggle to protect our revolution.

We received instructions on how to reflect and take action. We also learned how to organise ourselves militarily and saw that without discipline our military force could never improve".

Gary Abel and Michel André were the two soldiers who received special awards for distinguishing themselves during the training.

SAP

CSO : 4420

SEYCHELLES

SOVIET PARLIAMENTARIANS INVITED TO VISIT SEYCHELLES

Victoria NATION in English 14 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE People's Assembly delegation visiting the Soviet Union, led by Mr. John Renaud, has now returned to Moscow after visiting Kishinev, capital of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Moldavia.

The members of the delegation yesterday called on the Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Mr. Ivan Polyakov.

Speaking of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Seychelles and the Soviet Union, Mr. Renaud emphasized that they meet the fundamental interests of the peoples of both states, the cause of peace and progress. An important component part of these relations are interparliamentary contacts which are bound to exert a positive impact on their development as a whole.

Mr. John Renaud pointed out that the visit to the USSR had given the parliamentarians a good opportunity to familiarise themselves with the life and work of the Soviet people. "Everywhere in the USSR we were accorded sincere cordiality," he said.

Mr. Renaud has extended to Soviet parliamentarians an invitation to visit Seychelles. The invitation has been accepted with gratitude.

Taking part in the talks were Mr. Alexei Bytikov, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union, one of the two chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

There has also been a meeting with the chairman of the two chambers, chairman and members of standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The sides exchanged information on activities of the parliaments of the two countries.

Luncheon was given in honour of the guests on behalf of the chairman of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The members of the Seychellois delegation laid a wreath at the Lenin Mausoleum. Flowers were laid at the unknown soldier's tomb near the Kremlin Wall.

TASS

CSO: 4420

SEYCHELLES

MINISTER LEADS FOLK-LORE TROUPE ON EUROPEAN TOUR

Victoria NATION in English 11 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

A SEYCHELLOIS folk-lore troupe accompanies the Minister for Transport and Tourism, Mr. Matthew Servina, who embarks on an extensive tourism promotion tour of Europe and the Soviet Union today. The troupe's mission will be to promote Seychelles in Europe.

Minister Servina leaves Seychelles for Italy this afternoon at the head of a 13-member folk-lore team, including three officials, to attend the 59th Milan International Trade Fair at the invitation of its President.

The Minister's visit to Italy coincides with the opening of the Seychelles Tourist Office in that country situated at the Milan Trade Fair Grounds. The office started operations last month with Miss Maryvone Pool as Bureau Chief.

In Rome, the Minister will have talks with Italian government officials, trade officials attending the Milan fair and airline officials.

He will then part way with the folk-lore troupe which will

continue "selling the Seychelles" through cultural shows in various cities in Italy, France, Switzerland and Monaco.

The troupe's promotion exercise will take three weeks.

Mr. Servina told SAP yesterday: "Whilst attending the fair in Italy, we will take the opportunity to announce to world the government resolve to protect the image of Seychelles both as a tourist potential and destination. We also hope to finalise the discussions on the introduction of new air links to Seychelles."

From Italy, the Minister will travel to the Soviet Union and India for maritime and civil aviation talks. He will be joined in Moscow in the last week of April by three senior officials from his ministry. They are the Director of Port and Maritime Services, Captain Edmond Houareau the Shipping Manager, Mr Samuel Andrade and the Maintenance Supervisor, Mr Patrick Laporte.

SEYCHELLES

MAY DAY DEDICATED TO PEOPLE OF ZIMBABWE

Victoria NATION in English 14 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] The Seychelles National Workers' Union will dedicate this year's International Workers' Day to the people of Zimbabwe, who only last year triumphed over the racist minority regime of Ian Smith. The celebrations will also be dedicated to the people still fighting colonialism.

The union plans to organise dances and shows of revolutionary films in every SPPF branch to mark May Day celebrations. The workers will also reflect on productivity and discipline.

Mr Charles said the union felt there was need now more than ever to strengthen solidarity and Seychellois relations "with our brothers and sisters in Southern Africa waging a just war for self-determination and independence."

On the NWU seminar scheduled to open on Praslin next Monday, Mr Charles said it will seek to instil a stronger sense of national unity.

"For us, there is no worker for Praslin or La Digue. We are workers for Seychelles," he added.

"Our concept is orientated towards creating a new socialist worker in a Seychellois socialist society."

The union's main preoccupation now was to educate the worker to realise his historical role in a socialist society where work is the motto, said Mr. Charles.
SAP

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SEYCHELLES

SEMINAR TO HELP WORKERS UNDERSTAND NEW SOCIETY PLANNED

Victoria NATION in English 9 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] A five-day basic trade union seminar for representatives of the Seychelles National Workers' Union will open on Praslin on Monday April 20.

An official programme released yesterday by the NWU headquarters said that the seminar will be officially opened by the Secretary General of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, Mr Guy Sinon.

Various speakers have been invited to the seminar, to be held at the NWU education centre on Praslin. They include among others, the Minister of Transport and Tourism, Mr Matthew Servina, who will speak on the role of workers in economic and social development, and on the structure and role of the NWU.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Jacques Hodoul, will give an analysis on the social classes of the previous Seychellois society, present a transformation of key structures on which these social divisions depended and will also speak on the creation of a new Seychellois society.

The Minister of Education and Information, Mr James Michel, will speak on capitalist exploitation of workers.

The Secretary General of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, who is also Minister of Administration and Political Organisation, Mr Guy Sinon, has been asked to speak on the structure and role of the SPPF as the vanguard of the Seychellois socialist revolution.

The National Secretary of the Seychelles National Workers' Union Mr France Bonte will speak on the new role of the NWU as a school of socialist construction.

A talk on the causes and characteristics of underdevelopment will be given by Mr Emmanuel Faure, an economist in the Ministry of Planning and Development.

The Secretary for Workers' Education and Research in the NWU, Mr S. Jolicoeur, will speak on the regional and international trade union movement.

Mr Oliver Charles, the NWU National Chairman, will speak on the Seychellois Workers' Union's new approach.

On the last day of the seminar, an evaluation by seminar participants, to be attended by all speakers, will be made. Mr Philibert Loizeau, Minister of Labour and Social Services, will officially declare the seminar closed immediately after the seminar analysis and evaluation on April 25.

The National Secretary of the NWU, Mr France Bonte, told SAP yesterday that the seminar on Praslin will be geared primarily to solving workers' problems and considering the changed role of the trade union movement in the country's socialist construction.

"The seminar is geared towards helping workers obtain a better concept of the new Seychellois society. Now more than ever, our emphasis in the NWU is dedication to work," he said.

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SEYCHELLES

RENE'S 'TORCH OF FREEDOM' GOES ON SALE

Victoria NATION in English 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] As the year of 1964 dawned, the great majority of Seychellois people were living much as they had for decades--in abject poverty, with practically no rights and no say in the running of their country. They were a living testimony to the evils of the colonial system.

"But in that year a young man, France Albert Rene, returned to Seychelles, after studying abroad, to dedicate his life to the people's cause. His aim was to unite them, to free the country from colonialism and to establish a society based on equality and justice for all.

"The newly-formed Seychelles People's United Party was to fight a long and bitter struggle against exploitation and injustice. But finally, on June 5, 1977, the Seychellois people rose and took their destiny in their own hands. This book of speeches and writings by France Albert Rene tells the story of that struggle--and the eventual victory."

Thus the publishers introduce **The Torch of Freedom**, which went on sale yesterday in hard cover and paperback editions.

Published by the Ministry of Education and Information and printed by the Government Press, **The Torch of Freedom** is dedicated to the people of Seychelles and will bring back vivid memories to the thousands who read the SPUP newspaper **The People** and heard Mr Rene speak at public rallies during the 13 years of the struggle for liberty.

From the Development of the People to the Indian Ocean Zone of Peace and from National Unity through the Role of the Party to Seychellois Rule, it is all there in short chapters and clear proof that the Party's basic politics are still the same as when they were first adopted in 1964: **Seychelles for Seychellois!**

This basic theme is reinforced in the book by 20 pages of historic photographs spelling out the people's wishes through the Parliamentary struggle and the workers' contributions to give the country independence and total liberation on June 5, 1977.

This collection of speeches and writings of President Rene, as well as an exchange of letters between Jeanne and Marcel, two readers of The People, has been compiled by James Michel, SPPF Publicity Secretary, assisted by Central Executive Committee member Sylvette Frichot.

Editorial work is by Ralph Martin and Antonio Beaudoin of the Department of Information and the cover has been designed by Christine Howes and Alain Rosa of the Graphic Section of the Department of Education.

For easier reference, the table of contents is arranged by subjects and there is also an index of references in alphabetical order.

The Torch of Freedom is available at the National Bookshop, Victoria.

Prices: Hard-cover R. 45, paperback R. 20.

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SEYCHELLES

IDC ACQUIRES MARIE LOUISE ISLAND

Victoria NATION in English 15 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Few of those queueing to buy turtle meat at Victoria Market earlier this week would have linked the event with the Government's determination to close the development gap between Mahe and the outlying islands. The fact is that the source of the green turtles, the Cosmoledo atoll, is, together with another coral-line island, Marie Louise, the latest acquisition of the Islands Development Company (IDC).

Last month these islands joined Coetivy, Desroches, Astove, Farquhar atoll and the Providence group in the IDC's development programme. The 11-month old para-statal is implementing the Government's policy of making up for the appalling and lackadaisical attitude of the pre-revolutionary authorities towards the outlying coralline islands. Now the development of Seychelles means to progress on the outer islands as well as on Mahe.

Cosmoledo atoll, 1975 kilometres to the south-west, is the farthest of the IDC islands from Mahe.

Green Turtles

With its shallow, central lagoon 16 km in diameter and second only to that of Aldabra, Cosmoledo, like its giant neighbour to the north-west, is a breeding ground for green turtles. The IDC intends to exploit this as much as possible without affecting the turtle population or driving the reptiles away from what is Seychelles' largest exploitable breeding ground.

However, it is the islands' rich fishing grounds that the company is particularly interested in. IDC general manager Joe Belmont explained that the idea is to develop the atoll into a reliable source of fresh, frozen fish.

Fishing Ground

The 'Geography of Seychelles' describes the lagoon as "one of the best fishing grounds in Seychelles" yielding tummy, bonito, barracuda, kingfish and wahoo, to name some.

Fish is also expected to be the main produce of the 52-hectare Marie Louise Island. Lying with the two other IDC islands of Desroches and Desnoeufs in the Amirantes group, Marie Louise will also be developed for some agriculture and livestock.

Birds' Eggs

Close to Marie Louise, Desnoeufs, another recent acquisition of the IDC is, as its name suggests, famous as the source of more seabird eggs than any other island in Seychelles. The company will continue supplying Mahe regularly with this delicacy, Mr. Belmont said, but it is also looking into other development possibilities.

But, whatever is decided upon, the approximate third of the island which is a bird sanctuary will remain 'sacrosanct.' A tiny 34 hectares, the island is the most southerly of the large Amirantes group. It is 328 km from Mahe and also has a lot of guano.

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SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

NYS DAYS OFF--The National Youth Service Administering Authority has announced that as from now students will have their day off on Sundays. They will leave the Village at 6.00 a.m. and will be required to wait for return transport at 6.00 p.m. the same day. Students will leave the Village in groups of 400. This Sunday girls in clusters G 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and boys in clusters B 6, 7, 8 and 9 will be going home. The new arrangements for students from Praslin and La Digue are that they leave the Village on Saturday morning to re-enter on Sunday afternoon. Mahe students will go home once every fortnight while Praslin and La Digue students will be home once a month. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 10 Apr 81 p 1]

IRISH TOURISM COOPERATION--Fruitful Seychellois-Irish co-operation in tourism has been stepped up with the start of a major joint project between the Tourism Division and two senior consultants from Bord Failte--the Irish Tourist Board (ITB). Mr Tom McCrum and Mr Brian Deane were introduced to the tourism fraternity at Wednesday afternoon's launching of the nation-wide price stabilisation campaign in the People's Assembly Hall. The Minister of Transport and Tourism, Mr Matthew Servina, told representatives from hotels, restaurants, tour operators, and car and boat hire firms that the ITB consultants had started helping the Tourism Division draw up a comprehensive tourism master plan. "We are very confident that the Irish Tourist Board can be of great help to us in this respect," said the Minister as he called for maximum cooperation from the industry. The two consultants will be contacting various sectors of the local tourist industry during the five months the project is expected to take. SAP [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 10 Apr 81 pp 1, 2]

CENSUS STARTS--The year-long exercise by the Statistics Division to update the 1977 Census of Seychelles started yesterday morning at Beau Vallon. Enumerators will tackle the job by district so as to obtain detailed information on each district in the future, something that has never been available in the past. The enumerators and their supervisors will be collating basic information on the population, housing, education, employment, agriculture and so on. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 14 Apr 81 p 1]

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SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

'THE TABLET' OFFICES DYNAMITED--The offices of The Tablet newspaper in Freetown are reported to have been dynamited in the early hours of the morning of Tuesday last week (April 7). There are no reports of anybody having been hurt. No arrests have been announced yet. The West African Association of Public Health Inspectors (WAAPHI) held its fifth annual conference at the National School of Nursing in Freetown. The conference, which attracted participants from the association's member countries--Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone, focused attention on primary health care with a view to mapping out various strategies to be adopted by the association to achieve health for all by the year 2000. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 13 Apr 81 p 840]

CSO: 4420

MEETINGS RESULT IN SOLUTION TO ZONE BORDER CONFLICTS

Lubumbashi MJUMBE: LE QUOTIDIEN DU SHABA in French 18 Feb 81 pp 1,6

[Article by Mutombo Nyunyi]

[Text] Border conflicts have been occurring since 1967 between the Kipushi zone, seat of the sub-region of Haut-Shaba, and the annexed zone, a sub-region of Lubumbashi, two jurisdictions sharing a common border.

As part of the search for an adequate and definitive solution to these conflicts, the Kipushi Zone Commissioner, Citizen Kabanda Kapsi, and his colleague in the annexed zone, Citizen Fimbalamuke Kiluba Mutwale, met first in Kikanda, Bukanda community, in the Kipushi zone on 19 January 1981, and then at Kisanga, a locality in the annexed zone, on 26 January.

Following these meetings, the authorities responsible for these two administrative units came to mutual agreement that all the localities that were the object of confusion with respect to administrative jurisdiction were restored to whichever of the two entities they belonged in accordance with the legal texts and the cadastral survey now in force.

Bukanda Community and the Annexed Zone:

In the localities that were the cause of conflicts, all the villages situated on the Kasenga road from Kimbeimbe to the shore of the Kiswishi, as well as the villages of Mutwale and Futuka, were restored to the Lubumbashi annexed zone; while the villages of Kikwanda, Kyaima, and Mukwema, being part of the Shindaika group, returned lawfully to the community of Bukanda, in the Kipushi zone.

Kaponda Community and the Annexed Zone:

Also, the localities of Poleni, Kabeya, Kamakanga, Kwampisha, Kansaba, Munua, Bulanda, and the Kafubu farm are returned to the Lubumbashi annexed zone, as indicated by the cadastral survey.

On the side of the Kipushi zone, the localities of Mapongo, Mupepele, Mungomba, Kasungami, Nowa Sachilenge, Mulumbwe, Kipata, Mansahongo, Fipango, Kintu, and Mikombo return to the Kaponda community, in the Kipushi zone. The meetings of the two zone commissioners accompanied by their technical advisers also included the participation of the chiefs of the communities and localities concerned. Thus, the territorial boundary conflict which has rocked the two administrative entities since 1967 has finally found a definitive and adequate solution.

AZAP REPORTS ON INVESTIGATION OF ILLEGAL MEAT PRICES

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 9 Mar 81 pp 2-3

[Article by Zairian Press Agency [AZAP]]

[Text] Meat, the food rich in animal protein so necessary to the human organism has recently become a luxury for the middle-income population that wants to consume it.

Meat of every grade is sold at illegal prices on the public markets and in Kinshasa's grocery stores. Prices are found between 230 and 255 per kilogram and vary from one outlet (butcher shop) to another. At this price the "little guy" no longer has access.

The butchers are selling all of it--boiled beef with or without the bone, and the charcoal-grilled meat generally consumed by citizens of modest circumstances, whose legal prices in the city of Kinshasa are respectively 18 zaires and 12 zaires per kilogram --at prices no lower than 230 per kilo. What is more, the knuckle which should cost 28.0 per kilogram is sold at 233 in a public food market.

In the public markets where no weighing instruments are used, the prices remain the same or vary only a little, while the quantity [the buyer gets] has been further reduced. The consequences are harmful. The disinterest of the middle class in meat, and its consequent consumption is becoming weak if not nonexistent.

Thus, taking into account the gravity of the problem, the stock raisers, importers (and wholesalers), retailers (butcher-shops) and the Hotel de Ville have shown concern to explain the price increases raging through Kinshasa's meat market. But none of these economic agents want to bite the bullet.

For the importers, nothing is to be gained from this price increase, since they are selling at the legal prices. The local stock raisers claim that, in addition to the speculation that encourages this inflation, the cost of raising stock is already higher than the price the producer gets, while the Hotel de Ville, which is supposed to regulate prices, remains silent.

The retailers accused on all sides say it is difficult to get supplies. According to them, these same wholesalers who claim to be selling their wares at the official prices do so only to their henchmen or to their acquaintances. This is almost the same phenomenon as we have seen with medications.

Nevertheless, the importers, the growers, and others have before anything else seen the imbalance between supply and demand as the basic factor behind the inflation in the price of meat in the stores.

A minimum of 500,000 Tons of Meat per Year for Zaire

In fact, Zaire with a population of 25 million inhabitants needs a minimum of 500,000 tons of meat per year to satisfy demand, if one goes by the standards established by the FAO, which estimates average consumption at 18 kg of meat per year per capita. On the other hand, local meat production in 1979, according to Department of Agriculture estimates, was some 84,000 tons, or 16.8 percent of the need.

The executive council has always had recourse to imports to fill the deficit. Thus in 1979 imports were said to be 21,000 tons. The total of these figures defines the effective meat consumption in Zaire as 105,000 tons during that year. Thus, the Zairian meat market annually records a deficit of some 400,000 tons, in relation to the individual consumption standards fixed by the FAO. In the face of this deficit, prices will always continue to mount, other things being equal, to a level where an equilibrium will be established. This is the law of supply and demand behind which, moreover, the speculators try to hide.

Some Numbers

In that regard, the Bank of Zaire's statistics include the following figures covering both local commercial production and imports of meat. In 1968, the country marketed 28,000 tons of locally produced meat while importing 6,400 tons. Thirty-thousand tons of local meat production were marketed in 1969, while imports of the same commodity grew to 9,500 tons. Local production went up to 33,000 tons in 1970, to 34,000 tons in 1971 and 1972, 35,000 tons in 1973, 40,000 tons in 1974 and 1975, and to 41,000 tons in 1976 and 1977. As for imports, they have been estimated at 12,000 tons in 1970 and 1971, 12,500 tons in 1972, 12,800 tons in 1973, 13,700 tons in 1974, 16,200 tons in 1975, and 17,300 tons in 1976.

If one adds up the quantities of locally produced and marketed meat and imported meat, one sees that they were able to satisfy 60,000 tons of demand. The information from the Department of Agriculture putting the level of effective consumption at 105,000 tons for the year 1979 nevertheless shows a clear improvement in the situation relative to past years.

What About Game-Meat?

What strikes the observer on reading the different statistics on meat consumption is the absence of any information on the very sizeable consumption of game meat. Aside from the populations of a few large cities which sustain themselves primarily from beef, pork, poultry, or other products found at a pork-butcher's shop,

the great majority of the Zairian people subsist off game meat, precisely because of the abundance of the fauna hidden in the forests of the country. The absence of precise figures bearing on this consumption should thus encourage observers to reject the FAO estimates which rank Zaire among the countries whose people do not have sufficient meat for consumption.

Importers (and Wholesaleers): No One Keeps Prices From Going Up

The People's Bursar and other wholesalers point with reason (sic) to the law of supply and demand to justify the inflation which has been sweeping through Kinshasa's meat market. Despite the shortage, prices could be kept within reasonable limits. But alas, no one keeps prices from going up, exclaimed Mr Parys, marketing manager for People's Bursar, who remarked that their products are sold at the legal prices established by the Hotel de Ville, but subsequently retailed, and not far from there, at exorbitant prices.

Some importers have indicated that they have nothing in stock but tripe and pigs' feet. They have experienced delays in provisioning as a result of the work stoppage that hit foreign suppliers.

As one can see, the wholesalers pass the buck to the Hotel de Ville, which seems not to be following the retailers who are numerous and scattered throughout the city. Nevertheless, it has been shown that the wholesalers do bear some of the responsibility. They have organized themselves into a cartel and make arrangements for every shipment to exceed the price level established by the Hotel de Ville. This increased charge, they say, makes it possible for them to cope with the loss of exchange to imports and to the depreciation of Zairian currency which is burdening domestic prices.

Hotel de Ville: Legal Prices are There

At the [bureau of] economic affairs in the Hotel de Ville, requests for comment have refused. Nevertheless the municipal decree of 8 April 1980 establishing the maximum wholesale and retail selling price of meat from all sources has been brandished. These prices should be observed, stated a price inspector:

Detail

A) In Butcheries in Z per Kilo

- Pure filet, fillet steak...Z44.00
- Sirloin, strip steak, rump steak...Z30.00
- Boneless roasted rib steak of premium grade, beefsteak...Z26.00
- Rib steak with bone...Z22.00
- American filet, grade B roast, beef alla mode...Z18.00
- Charcoal-grilled meat, casserole beef, boiled and boneless...Z12.00
- Boiled on the bone, knuckle, tail...Z8.00
- Offal...Z4.00
- Dressed tongue...Z20.00
- Brains...Z17.00
- Liver...Z13.00

--Heart...Z10.00
--Kidney...Z9.00
--Melted drippings...Z4.00
--Bone marrow...Z2.00
--Unmelted drippings...Z3.00

B) On the Public Markets

--Beef a la mode...Z18.00
--Boneless boiled beef...Z12.00
--Charcoal-grilled meat...Z12.00
--Boiled on the bone...Z8.00
--Tripe...Z6.00

The responsibility of the Hotel de Ville is clear. The illegal prices at which meat is sold are posted where they can be seen in the food stores without any anxiety on the part of the proprietors. This raises the question what do the Hotel de Ville's price inspectors do with their time. Are they incompetent or is it simply a question of complicity?

Viewpoint of a Meat Consumer

"It's all simply scandalous," exclaimed one citizen, asked about the price of meat upon leaving a large grocery where he had just bought two kilos of chopped meat for Z80. "It is time for you journalists to blow the whistle on this situation," he said to the AZAP investigators. "Two months ago," he continued, "I bought this same amount of chopped meat for Z50, two kilos. One month later, the price per kilo went up from Z25 to Z30. Some time ago, it was Z35 and now it is Z40. What makes an establishment like 'Chez Yaya' that is supposed to be a serious business change its prices continually? Measures must be taken urgently for this game of continually changing the price stickers has worn rather thin."

The same thing was denounced by this citizen at "Chez Yaya" was also denounced at all the big meat marketing establishments visited by the AZAP investigators.

Stock Raisers: Price to the Producer Is Affecting Production

Though the present level of sales prices for meat is encouraged by speculation as well as by the poor organization of the distribution system, the stock raisers, including the National Livestock Development Office (ONDE), maintains that the cost of producing local meat is already an impediment to production. It is far greater than the cost of imported meat. This is due to the fact that the growers must cope with the expenses of getting veterinary supplies and imported mineral supplements, fuel and spareparts that are hard to come by because of inadequate foreign exchange resources. Also, investments in equipment and construction alone account for more or less 8 percent of the cost of producing the livestock, as noted in the economic forecast of the Department of the Economy and Industry.

To diminish the rustling and poaching of livestock, the livestock producer must bear the expense of surveillance or guarding the livestock by purchase of vehicles to facilitate patrolling, and public works machinery to maintain the roads and [thereby] keep the vehicles from breaking down too soon. At Kolo, in lower Zaire, in the JVL cattle operation, it is estimated that more than 700 head of cattle are lost each year.

At present, the executive council is holding the producer's price to 24.25 per kilogram, while the producers say the break-even point in practical terms is no less than 27.00 per kilo.

And the Prospects?...

Zaire, thanks to its immense prairies and huge territory, should be able to become self-sufficient in meat, according to ONDE, a government body whose mission is to increase stockraising. "It is a question of budgetary policy," declared an authorized source from this office, who remarked that so long as livestock raising is considered a part of agriculture, palpable progress will not be shown in the immediate future. For years, the budget has given the lion's share to agriculture. The same source deplored the fact that Zaire has to sustain a population of 25 or even 28 million inhabitants with only more or less a million head of livestock, while countries like Chad with 4 million inhabitants had an equal number of livestock animals before the war. Other countries where drought is raging have been able to develop stockraising in proportion to the size of their populations.

Presently, according to the same source, to address as quickly as possible [possible] meat shortage, efforts must be devoted rather to the raising of pork and poultry. But the latter compete with man, to the extent that corn, manioc and other commodities that they consume are also consumed by man. So the raising of pork and poultry requires a further effort to improve agricultural production, which is already prey to thorny problems.

This is why the executive council which has so fondly dreamed of establishing the Minimum Agricultural Program (PAM) should concentrate its efforts in this domain, through a policy of developing livestock raising that gives more priority to local production through allocation of more foreign exchange for the acquisition of inputs [as published] than for the import of meat. Very fortunately, we know that several no less important efforts are in the process of being put into place as part of the implementation of the 1981 budget, to complete projects already under way and to increase national meat production.

Among these projects designed to overcome the national deficit in animal protein in the coming years are, in particular:

- 1) The Mousokatanda project (Shaba) which aims at the improvement of pasturage on 200,000 hectares with some 20,000 head of large livestock. 800 hectares have been developed and the livestock are limited to 1,300 head. Investment in livestock was temporarily suspended in order to continue with the improvement of pasturage, which probably would not exceed 1,000 hectares at the end of 1980.
- 2) The Kabulu project (Western Kasai) which did not reach its 1980 objective of 800 head of livestock because of a lack of livestock technicians and problems in financing.
- 3) The Menkao project, on the Bateke plateau, which was launched in 1978 with a goal of 10,000 head in 1984. By July 1980 only 100 head were in place.
- 4) The Ituri project, which was well on the way to reaching its objective of 400,000 head of cattle, not to mention poultry, pork, and sheep. In fact, in March 1980, the cattle numbered 367,934. Nevertheless, financing problems are appearing as a result of the delay in provision of counterpart funds.

Some private organizations also have herds of more than 1,000 bovine. Forty-nine companies spread out over the entire nation account for 334,950 cattle. State and para-state companies had the following numbers of cattle: CELZA, 12,400; INERA, [National Institute For Agronomic Study And Research], 3,700; DAIPN (Agro-Industrial and Presidential Domain of N'Sele), 292; and ONDE [National Livestock Development Office], which for its part estimates the total of all its Shaba ranches to be 48,917 head of cattle. ONDE produced 1,075 tons of meat in 1980, compared to 996 tons the previous year. This organization remains optimistic about increasing its production, as long as the necessary financial resources are put at its disposal. As for the producers, they complain about SOFIDE (Development Financing Company) and the commercial banks which are providing agricultural loans respectively at 12 and 16 percent interest, rates which are judged to be too high, when one must wait for 10 years before the investments made in this sector, with the help of those loans, bear fruit.

Only a resolution of all these problems of livestock production management, including increased assistance to farmers in the private sector (abandoned farms and new farms) through provision of pharmaceutical products, adequate equipment, and substantial credit, will make it possible to look toward the future with justified optimism.

By Way of Conclusion

Thus, in a relatively short period, AZAP, through its economic desk, has devoted two major investigations to what can be called strategic products: medicines and meat. Only the desire for objectivity and above all to better inform its readers has motivated AZAP to take on this in-depth project. Undertaken without emotional bias, and above all without complacency, these major investigations should constitute reference documents for the executive council as well as for all the organs of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] that are called on to promote the well-being of the Zairian people in this year of the social [sic].

The files on medicines and meat are only the beginning of the struggle the renewed national press must undertake to effectively support the redemptive activities of our Guide. So now the activity of the militants in uniform who have become the new inspectors of economic affairs will be supplemented by the activity of the militant wielders of the pen, determined to help the revolution surmount all the ambushes that the forces of evil throw against it. All economic operations must now know that along with the economic affairs inspectors, with whom they are in the habit of coming to tacit agreements against the interests of the people, there are also now other militants, dedicated to the cause of the revolution and above all upright, who do not hesitate to denounce the possible abuses they may indulge.

As for meat, it must be sold at prices the people can bear. Workers and other citizens in modest circumstances could be able to procure it if the official prices were respected. So the call goes forth to the so-called traditional establishments, the producers and importers of meat, to help the authorities better nourish the population. It is a question of patriotism which must transcend paltry material interests. Meanwhile, as soon as steps are decided upon for agricultural recovery, major loans should also be provided for the improvement of livestock raising, with the final goal of reaching a national total of more than 20 million head of cattle within a few years.

MUGABE: POLITICS OF OPPOSITION A LUXURY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

LONDON.

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, says it is a luxury to indulge in the politics of opposition.

Speaking on British television last night, Mr Mugabe said he found the setting up of a party whose main function was to oppose and not to assist the Government to govern was a repugnant concept.

In a Thames Television programme to mark the first anniversary of Zimbabwe's independence, Mr Mugabe said: "I am not anti democratic principles, but I cherish the principle of national unity, and when a people have achieved independence, like we have done, then their main concern must be to work together on programmes where everybody's effort is required."

The various groups which had fought in the war now constituted one nation, he said. "What we've managed to achieve in a short time has been

quite spectacular. We have moved events from a war situation to one of relative peace, and we are determined that there shall be peace, national unity and reconciliation."

Mr Mugabe said ZIPRA guerrillas would be disarmed.

"Once they are talked to and the impression is created that disarmament is not creating a situation whereby they will be attacked, they will be responsive."

Mr Mugabe was asked on how one party could represent the full interests of the Zimbabwean people who were divided on tribal, historical and traditional lines.

"But that's not our concern," Ziana reports him as saying. "When we fought the war we weren't fighting it for the various tribes.

"We were fighting it for one people who are now constituted into a nation."

CSO: 4420

ZIMBABWE

HOLLAND CAUTIONS WHITES ABOUT BACKING BLACK PARTY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Apr 81 p 13

(Text)

THE president of the Democratic Party, Mr Andre Holland, has warned whites against getting too heavily involved with one black political party at this stage.

He said such a move could undermine efforts by a joint ZANU (PF) and Patriotic Front committee to negotiate a merger between the two parties.

The proper time for the white community to throw its lot behind a black political movement would be after the successful conclusion of the negotiations for a merger, he added in a statement.

Justifying the formation of the Democratic Party, Mr Holland claimed it would be unwise at this stage for whites to join a single black political party.

Any "mass bandwagoning" by whites into either ZANU (PF) or the PF would exacerbate the difficulties of the joint committee looking into a merger and cause great suspicion."

ADVICE

"If ZANU (PF) were to accept the advice of Dr Ahm Palley to launch a great drive for whites in Mashonaland, the PF would feel honour-bound to do the same in Matabeleland.

"This would result in a polarization of positions with an open field available for trouble-makers and opportunists of all kinds."

In his address to the Rotary Club in Salisbury on Tuesday, Dr Palley called on ZANU (PF) to launch a drive for white membership but he did not say this should be confined to Mashonaland.

Mr Holland praised the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, for telling whites they were welcome into ZANU (PF) without "pushing them at this stage".

"I would guess that he is wisely waiting for the result of the joint committee's efforts," he said.

Predictions by Dr Palley and Mr Bill Irvine (RF, Marlborough) that the Democratic Party would be short-lived could well apply to the Rhodesian Front, the PF and to ZANU (PF) if a one-party state came into being.

Mr Holland reiterated that the Democratic Party was "desperately needed now". For whites to join black parties now would be counterproductive and be used by mischievous people for divisive reasons.

Whites should wait until the people openly declare that they want a one-party state. Then they should negotiate immediately to ensure it was the best possible one-party state with proper protection for minorities.

"To throw in our lot at that stage would be meaningless, constructive and in the interests of the whole country," Mr Holland said.

CSO: 4420

POSSIBILITY OF ONE-PARTY SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 10 Apr 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE references to one-party government made during the recent Parliamentary Association seminar were significant. The Prime Minister has made no secret of his preference for this form of government, and he has now received public support from leading members of his party. Will the country now be led gradually towards Mr. Mugabe's goal?

As Dr. Ushewokunze stated during the seminar, democracy is a word which can be applied to many political situations — some of which are directly contradictory. In essence, however, it means that the people rule — all the people. Thus a multi-party democracy provides expression for not only the victors at the elections, but also those who although not in a majority, have a right to expression and influence.

Victory by a certain party at a general election means it has received a mandate from the majority to administer the country under its stated principles. It does not mean that only those who support the ruling party may be afforded consideration.

The one-party philosophy has some tempting features. These include the end of political manoeuvres designed to achieve party advantage at the expense of national considerations, but it also involves the removal of an opposition which probes the government's weak spots, exposes its shortcomings, and offers alternative programmes.

A central objection to one-party rule is that it leads to totalitarianism through a party bureaucracy which dissolves the essential division between an independent civil service and the legislators. It is significant that one-party rule is called for only by parties in power, confident that they alone have the solutions to the country's present and future problems.

The present Zimbabwe government has as effective a plan for the country's immediate future as anyone else, but will it always be as vigorous and forward-looking as it is now? If a one-party state were to be introduced and the threat of a rejection of the party's performances at a general election removed, would the party remain as dynamic a force as it is today?

The performance of other one-party states does not encourage one to change. Despite all their faults, and there are many, the multi-party democracies provide not only a higher standard of living, but, as important, a freer environment for the human spirit. One-party states lead to totalitarianism, and such a system does not encourage alternatives to official thought in politics, art or any other form of human expression.

But perhaps the greatest danger for a country's stability comes when the party in perpetual power no longer serves the people. How then can change be effected?

The country deserves the best government it can place in power. It should also have the right if it is dissatisfied with its rulers to elect others.

CSO: 4420

ALARMING EMIGRANT FIGURES REPORTED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 10 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] An official grand total of 17 240 people left Zimbabwe in 1980, making it the worst year for emigration since 1963. A total of 6 407 people came into the country making a net loss of 10 833 people.

Even more depressing, however, is the loss of economically active people who have vital skills. A detailed breakdown of migration statistics shows that, on almost every count, Zimbabwe is losing skilled people at an alarming rate.

The country lost a grand total of 6 445 economically active people, both male and female, in 1980, but only gained 3 017.

Loss

Zimbabwe lost 196 engineers and engineering technicians last year, but only gained 127 and 23 respectively through immigration. Forty-three draughtsmen emigrated while only 37 came in. A total of 155 accountants and auditors left and 85 came in. There were far more teachers leaving than arriving in Zimbabwe last year at a time when school enrolment had more than doubled. 234 teachers left the country and only 157 came in.

The only bright spot was in the number of physicians, surgeons and physical scientists and related workers who entered the country. Seventy-five doctors came to Zimbabwe while 46 left. There was a net gain of three people in the physical scientist and related workers group with 35 coming into Zimbabwe and 32 leaving. However, nursing staff was in increasingly short supply and a staggering 239 nurses and midwives left the country in 1980 while only 75 made Zimbabwe their home.

There was a net gain of religious workers with 126 leaving and 146 coming in.

The statistics are just as depressing for production and related workers such as miners, mechanics and electricians.

Mechanical engineering workers were the largest single group to emigrate with 372 leaving and 181 coming in. Next came motor mechanics and related workers with 179 leaving and 64 coming in. A total of 176 electricians chose to leave

while 126 arrived. More printers left than came in with 54 leaving and 27 arriving. Forty-eight miners, quarrymen and related workers left and 14 came in. A total of 112 production supervisors and general foremen decided to leave last year while only 59 came into the country. Construction workers followed the pattern with 70 of them leaving and 31 coming in. Aircraft workers also posted a net loss with 47 leaving and nine making Zimbabwe home.

On the administrative, clerical and sales side, the figures are even worse. A total of 431 administrative and managerial workers "took the gap" and 279 came in. A staggering 1 563 clerical and related workers left the country and only 480 arrived, 303 sales workers left and 150 were gained. Service workers were also affected with 429 leaving and 138 arriving. Even agricultural and related workers showed a net loss with 243 of them choosing to leave and only 96 coming into the country.

CSO: 4420

FINANCE MINISTER PROPOSES 'PEOPLE'S BUDGET'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, yesterday spoke out to dispel rumours that he proposed cutting the travel allowance to \$300 a year.

"We are trying to produce a Budget that will reassure people. I do not know where these wild rumours come from," he said in a telephone interview.

BULAWAYO

"We had the same sort of thing last year as we approached our Budget. There were wild rumours about taxation. They were knocked down in my Budget speech.

"But rumours have a detrimental effect on public confidence and on individual and business morale. People should not start rumours."

Asked whether this year's Budget would again "knock down" alarmist speculation, the Minister said: "We are trying to produce something that will reassure people — that will make it possible for people to feel their home is in this country."

The underlying aim of this year's Budget would be to encourage people to feel that their future was here. That whatever they contributed to state revenue was for their own benefit, he said.

"We are not going to do anything silly like taking people's property away.

There will be nothing confiscatory. We will impose taxes as they are known elsewhere, taxes intended to reduce the unacceptable budget deficit."

Everyone had a duty to contribute towards seeing that Zimbabwe managed its affairs within reasonable limits, he said.

Senator Nkala then appealed to whites, Indians and Coloureds to join ZANU (PF) and thus get close to party thinking.

"The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, has already said he would like to see this.

"I now make a similar appeal. Now is the time to forget the past. The policy of reconciliation is a two-way route — the route of reciprocity."

Instead of listening to rumours, people would join the government party, where they would "learn a lot".

They could then influence the party both from the grassroots and at top

level, Senator Nkala said.

"In the next elections we would like to look around and see what members we have from the white, Coloured and Asian community, so that we could sponsor them as candidates.

"ZANU (PF) will be around for a long time to come and it is wise for everyone to join it and influence it from within," he said.

In that way, if there were ZANU (PF) members or officials they did not like, they could do something about removing them by exercising their democratic right as members of the party.

Senator Nkala said he was appealing particularly to Bulawayo and "the whole of Matabeleland", to come nearer to the Government and identify with its thinking.

A large white, Asian and Coloured section of the Que Que community were members of the ZANU (PF), he said.

RURAL AREAS PLAN SET OUT BY CHIDZERO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Senator Bernard Chidzero, yesterday outlined steps to make rural areas more viable saying there was considerable scope for the improvement of productivity and job opportunities.

However, Dr Chidzero said benefits of development would not be felt until population pressures were relieved.

Integrated rural development would be central to the programmes, he told the Rotary Club of Salisbury.

Plans would include:

- Irrigation schemes and agro-industries as well as infrastructure development.

- Improvement in the standard and extent of roads and bridges to allow a freer movement of goods and people.

- Improvement in the postal and telecommunication facilities so that farmers could establish better links with both customers and suppliers.

MARKETING

Dr Chidzero said: "It follows that there must be a system for the orderly marketing of production at Government-controlled depots."

This would assist farmers who, after producing a crop, had found their net return whittled away by the cost of carrying the goods a long distance.

The Minister praised the efforts made so far in the provision of loans and credit facilities and said encouragement would be given to the formation of new co-operatives to overcome the disadvantages of "smallness".

Attention would also be given to health and education facilities. Communities would be encouraged to make their contribution in the form of erecting buildings.

"The Government will encourage the recovery of old, and the establishment of new, commercial and industrial centres which will play an important role in the development of basic manufacturing and service industries," he said.

Speaking on the theme, Growth and Equity, Dr Chidzero said: "A successful programme for overcoming poverty, or simply more equitable income distribution, must be based on increased efficiency.

"People in Zimbabwe must do as much as possible to help themselves."

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES SQUATTER PROBLEMS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Apr 81 p 13

(Text)

ZIMBABWE'S squatter problems were not likely to "fade away" soon. Mr Robbie Mupawose, the Secretary for Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, warned yesterday.

But in an interview in Salisbury yesterday, Mr Mupawose — until February the general manager of Tilon — said he believed the problem would diminish as the government's resettlement programme progressed.

"Some African communities that have been independent for 20 years have still got the problem. It happens in any country where you have had a government system like we have had."

He also disclosed that the Ministry had created a special section to deal with squatters, who advised the Minister on new developments. The final decision for dealing with the problem rested with the Minister.

In dealing with squatters, he said, the policy of the Ministry was to stress that the government's policy was to resettle landless people, and that squatting was pre-empting resettlement.

Stronger action, Mr Mupawose said, would be taken only if squatters refused to move off the land and did not respond

ZIANA

to the Ministry's appeals. "We believe more in persuasion than in force," he said.

Some commercial farmers, he said, were not playing fairly with the government on the issue as they tended to give up too easily in the face of problems.

"If a farm actively utilized and visibly occupied is squatted on, it is very easy for us to take positive action.

"There are virtually no squatter problems where there is visible evidence of residence."

But in cases where farms were either vacant or under-utilised, it became difficult to evict squatters, he said.

He said the problem resolved in Umvumba last week had not received "special treatment" from his Ministry. The movement of people from widely scattered areas of the country to commercial farms — as opposed to

people coming from adjacent reserves — was not a new development.

He also confirmed that Mr Eddie Zvobgo, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Denis Norman, the Minister of Agriculture, and a deputy minister had recently travelled to the Highveld area to address squatters and farmers in the area, where about two weeks earlier large numbers of squatters had suddenly settled on commercial land.

It is understood that a large proportion of squatters left the area as a result and that a liaison committee including local officials of ZANU (PF) and farmers had been formed to deal with the problem.

"But the only way we will resolve the problem there is by resettling the people," he said. The government was in the process of purchasing as much land in the Mayo farming area as possible, and hopefully 1,000 families could be resettled there.

HEAVY RAINS DELAY RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Apr 81 p 3

(Text)

BULAWAYO.

THE national resettlement programme being carried out by the Ministry of Lands, Rural Development and Resettlement has been delayed by the heavy rains experienced in nearly all areas of the country.

The Minister of Lands, Rural Development and Resettlement, Dr Sidney Sekeramayi, pointed this out in a letter replying to questions put to him by the Chronicle.

"In addition my Ministry has faced problems in mobilising development personnel and equipment which is generally in short supply," wrote the Minister.

He mentioned that the personnel problem was being overcome through training schemes and every effort was being made to expedite the delivery of imported equipment.

Approximately 570 000 hectares of land has been acquired or has been made

available for resettlement and by the end of this year the Ministry hopes to have at least 6 000 families settled.

"The public does not always appreciate the extension work that has to be put into planning, implementation or management of settlement schemes and, as a result of impatience, creates even more problems and delays by taking illegal occupation of land."

"I am sure every sensible citizen of Zimbabwe understands the need for the planned and orderly development of resettlement schemes if we are to avoid costly and possibly irreparable mistakes," wrote Dr Sekeramayi.

He said the object of resettlement was to increase production through the correct use of land and the natural resources which are the heritage not only of people living now but of generations to come.

"In increasing production it almost goes without saying that we are looking to improve the quality of life for all the people of Zimbabwe."

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JOURNALISTS MUST REFLECT NEW ORDER SAYS NYOKA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Apr 81 p 8

(Text)

REPORTERS in developing countries must be committed to promoting revolutionary ideas and treat the Western concept of impartial journalism as a sham, the Director of Information, Mr Justin Nyoka, said yesterday.

Addressing trainee journalists at the Institute of Mass Communication in Salisbury, Mr Nyoka said: "Indigenous journalists in developing countries must be brave enough to cover things which go wrong without fear of reprisals."

He criticised the Western Press for concentrating on negative reporting at the expense of positive development.

A new image of developing countries would be projected by the Pan-African News Agency, "which we hope should be a working proposition pretty soon", he said.

The drive would be reinforced by affiliating to the world-wide Inter-Press Service, which would be supplied with impartial dispatches from a pool.

"We believe that only people who understand a situation fully can communicate that situation to other people outside their immediate environment," Mr Nyoka said.

"We hope that by so doing the positive stories can be impressed upon Western news agencies. Getting a 100% person to write the story does not mean we are only going to have what the Government wants people to know, but the unpalatable ones will have to be written as well."

CSO: 4420

PEASANTS AGREE TO LEAVE LONRHO FARM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Apr 81 p 13

[Text]

THE squatter problem in Zimbabwe's commercial farming areas took a dramatic turn last week with a highly organised operation that brought at least 300 peasants from widely scattered areas of the country on to a ranch near Uvumwe in the centre of the country.

But with some gentle persuasion from officials of the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development — and with police keeping a respectable distance — the squatters gave up their claims to the land and voluntarily moved off.

Because some of them had no way of returning to their original homes — some from as far as 300 km away — the Ministry provided transport and took them to where they had come from.

Sources in the agricultural industry said workers on the sprawling Lark-owned Central Estates, just north of Uvumwe became concerned two weeks ago when they saw that large areas of the rich ranching land had been pegged out into small sections.

On Monday dozens of buses arrived at the estate, the passengers disembarked and began settling in.

Police questioned some of the squatters, and were told they had come from Chipinge, Gwelo, Que Que and Fort Victoria, as well as from numerous tribal reserves in the east, south and west of the country. Very few were from the neighbouring reserves.

They had also each paid \$5, it was established, to various as yet anonymous organisers. But the payment was not for any legal land deals, rather to cover the cost of bus fares and other expenses incurred on the trip.

In the meantime, police — without taking any action — had told the Ministry of Lands, and the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, was briefed on the developments.

It was feared the initial group was the precursor of some 1 000 expected to arrive over the Easter weekend.

On Tuesday morning police had managed to persuade about half the squatters to assemble on one spot on the ranch, and later in the day, the secretary for Lands, Mr Holden Mupawese, arrived to address them.

Mr Mupawese and another official spent some hours in what was described as "long and patient persuasion" with the squatters, mainly on the theme that their ac-

tion was frustrating the government's policies both of reparation and of peasant land resettlement.

On Wednesday farmers in the area heaved a sigh of relief as the squatters boarded trucks — of their own will — and were driven back home.

Mr Mupawese said in an interview yesterday that the ZANU (PF) provincial office in the Midlands had been accused of organising the move.

"But the party had nothing to do with it," he said. "Not even the local (Uvumwe) party people knew they (the squatters) were there," he said.

He said Central Estates was an "obvious" choice for squatting. It has a land utilisation ratio of one head of cattle per 20 acres, is on the main road linking Fort Victoria with Salisbury and is easily identifiable.

Mr Mupawese said it was claimed by some of the squatters on the ranch last week that they were former residents.

"They have got some ties with the area," he said. "Therefore they feel they belong there. Hearing that the government is resettling people, everyone would like to be first on the spot."

"They (the Uvumwe squatters) just thought they would be the first ones there."

HARVEST TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES BEG SOLUTION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Apr 81 p 12

[Editorial]

[Text]

A VISITOR to this country will easily recognise that our agricultural sector is, in many respects, the most important in our well diversified economy. Agriculture alone produces an average of 16 percent of Gross Domestic Product and during the last decade provided the source of income for 70 percent of our population.

In general, agriculture continues to generate over a third of the much needed foreign exchange earnings. Thus news that tobacco sales are off to a good start reinforces the argument that only agriculture can restore the past glory of this country.

Even though in the past we have sought pecuniary assistance, the performance by our farmers to calls for hard work has been tremendous. Unless farmers' efforts can be harnessed by a good transportation system, there is danger that what we have produced could be left to rot uncollected in fields.

In about a month's time, farmers will be harvesting and at the same time, the South African Government will be withdrawing its railway engines which are currently being used by our national railways, leaving a large vacuum in our transportation system.

What is now needed is not only replacement of the engines that are to be withdrawn, but to waive regulations that forbid companies with their own carriers to carry goods on the return journey.

Should we fail to export our bumper harvest, the blame could be placed on the doorstep of the Ministry of Transport for having failed to take cognisance of the problem.

INDUSTRY SEEKS TO KNOW GOVERNMENT MINING POLICY

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 10 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S mining industry needs to know precisely how the Government intends to become involved in the sale of the country's minerals, the chairman of one of the leading mining companies stated recently.

Mr G A Carey-Smith, chairman of Bindura Nickel Corporation, said that the market for all metals is weak, and present uncertainty only adds to the problems associated with a buyer's market.

The international community, and particularly those in the metal business, have expressed concern about Government's intentions, and especially that this could be the first step to nationalisation, Mr Carey Smith said. There were also fears that Government might dictate the countries to which sales may be made and the prices.

However, Mr Carey Smith added that the Government has assured the industry that their only criterion regarding marketing will be that the best price should be obtained, and that their intended involvement is with metal marketing and not with nationalisation.

Metal marketing is a complex business, Mr Carey-Smith said, and it was inevitable that there should be some delay between Government's initial announcement and its definite proposals. "It is to be hoped that this will not be too long delayed," he said.

The complexity of the metal marketing system was commented on by Mr Carey-Smith in his company's annual report. He said that during 1980 the major nickel producers attempted to enforce their list price of US\$3.45 to US\$3.50 per pound depending on the grades, but in the event they were forced to grant discounts and extended credit facilities to their customers.

The free market price remained well below that level and at one stage fell as low as US\$2.70. This differential was an embarrassment to producers and consumers alike and in November 1980, INCO announced a temporary reduction of 6% on their official prices, that is about 20 cents (US) per pound.

The slowdown in economic activity in America was follow-

ed in the third and fourth quarters in Europe and later Japan, and by the year end the market was weak with the effective official price at US\$3.25 and the free market ranging from US\$2.80 to US\$3.05. Very little material was being bought partly because consumption was low but also because consumers were reducing stocks to the minimum because of high interest rates. Copper and cobalt prices also fell during the year for similar reasons.

All the indications are that nickel prices will remain at about the current level until the third quarter on 1981. Beyond that there should be some improvement in the price and in 1982 this could be more significant.

Mr Carey-Smith said: "It is most important to stress however that for all practical purposes, the price of nickel is quoted throughout the world in United States dollars. The proceeds we actually receive from our sales are dependent on the rate of exchange between the Zimbabwean dollar and the United States dollar, which is fixed by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe."

BRIEFS

ZANU (PF) MEMBERSHIP DRIVE--ZANU (PF) has condemned party members who force people to join the party. A statement from the party's headquarters in Salisbury yesterday said that while it welcomed anybody to join, ZANU (PF) dissociates itself from them," said the statement issued by Mr Gilbert Washaya, the legal secretary. Quoting the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and ZANU (PF) national political commissar, Mr Meya Urimbo on the question of membership, the statement said no legal support would be given to political intimidators. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Apr 81 p 1]

PAC OFFICIAL EXPELLED--Mr Potlako Leballo, former head of the Pan-African Congress of South Africa, was expelled from Zimbabwe this week and flew out of the country on Wednesday, sources said in Salisbury yesterday. The sources said it was likely a handful of other PAC officials would leave the country within the next few days, also under Government orders. Mr Leballo was on a flight for Nairobi, and the sources said his eventual destination was Ethiopia. No confirmation could be obtained immediately from police or the Department of Immigration. --Ziana [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Apr 81 p 1]

TRANSPORT TALKS--The Mozambican Minister of Ports and Surface Transport, Mr Alcantara Santos, arrived in Salisbury yesterday for talks with his counterpart Mr Josiah Chinamano. The two Ministers were together for more than three hours, but no details of the meeting were released. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Apr 81]

PALLEY CRITICIZED--The Patriotic Front yesterday criticised a former independent MP, Dr Ahrn Palley, for claiming ZANU (PF) would remain the dominant party in black politics for a long time. The publicity secretary, Mr Mark Nziramasanga, said Dr Palley's assertion at a Rotary Club lunch this week "overlooks a number of facts." "The continued dominance of any political party in Zimbabwe, as elsewhere in democratic countries, is determined by the ability of the given party to live up to its election promises and thus retain the confidence of the voters in democratic elections." Mr Nziramasanga agreed with the former MP that any new party formed now to protect white interests would be short-lived. But he described as "unscientific and stereotyped" another claim by Dr Palley that differences among black parties were not based on policy. "Such argument relegates the African voter and the African political leader to an unthinking type that is incapable of initial analysis of policy and, therefore, incapable of agreeing or disagreeing with that policy." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Apr 81 p 13]

CRUBB WILL NOT SEEK RE-ELECTION--The president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, Mr Brian Grubb, will not stand for re-election when members meet for their annual congress of Victoria Falls next month. Pressure from business commitments has made him decide against seeking a third term, despite being asked to do so, he said yesterday. "For a start, it is very unusual to be president for two years, but I also think I have done enough." Nominations for his successor will not be known officially until next month's congress. However, the front runner is understood to be Mr Abner Botsh, a prominent Salisbury businessman. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Apr 81 p 8]

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